

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA
1981-82

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PREFACE

The Administration Report for the State of Karnataka for the year 1981-82 has been compiled and edited by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics and published by order of the Government. The Report does not cover the working of Companies, Boards, Corporations and such other State Government Undertakings.

The First Chapter is largely introductory while the Second and Third Chapters deal with legislation and administration of justice, respectively. The remaining chapters give a brief idea of the working of the several department of the State Government during the period 1st April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982.

(P. R. NAIK)

Additional Chief Secretary.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA, 1981-82.

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CHAPTER—I

THE BACK DROP

1.1. Land and its Resources

1.1.01. The present State of Karnataka came into being on 1st November 1956 in pursuance of the States' Reorganisation Act, 1956 and acquired the present name on 1st November 1973, till which date it was known as the State of Mysore.

1.1.02. The State is situated in the West-Central part of the peninsular India between 11°31'N—18°45' North latitudes and 74°12'—78°40' East longitudes. The State forms part of the Deccan plateau of India with altitudes varying from1913 M in the West and gradually sloping down towards north-east. The general elevation of this table land is about 600 M. The State stretches to about 700 Kms. from north to south and about 400 Kms. from west to east with a coastline of about 400 Kms in the west. The area of the State is 1.92 lakh Sq. Kms. It is the eighth largest State in India, both in area and population.

1.1.03. The State is surrounded by the Arabian Sea in the west, the Union Territory of Goa in the North-west, the State of Maharashtra in the North, Andrapradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South-east and South and Kerala in the South-west. For the purpose of administration, the State is divided into 4 Divisions, further subdivided into 19 Districts and 175 Taluks. As per the 1981 Census, there were 250 Towns. Bangalore Urban Agglomeration situated in the South-eastern corner of the State is the capital of Karnataka with a population of 29.22 lakhs as per 1981 Census.

1.1.04. Physiographic Divisions

The broad divisions that naturally unfold themselves are the coastal region, which is normally subdivided into

the Coastal Plains and the Western Ghats, and the Karnataka Plateau, which is sub-divided into two, popularly called the malnad and the maidan. The maidan is further sub-divided into the northern and the southern maidan, the latter being at a much higher general elevation than the former. Besides, a narrow belt between the maidan and the malnad is often referred to as semi-malnad. However, from a topographic point of view, such a tract is not easily discernible, although this narrow strip of land between the malnad and the maidan does possess the physical attributes of both the malnad and the maidan.

1.1.05 Mainly four soil types are prevalent; laterite and lateritic soils in the western part of the State in a longitudinal strip confined to hilly and high rainfall regions of the Western Ghats and in small patches in Bidar district in the extreme north. Red loams and red sandy loams occur in the southern districts. Vast tracks in northern Karnataka are covered with black soils. Alluvial soils are mostly found in the plains of the coastal region and river valleys.

1.1.06. During the South-west monsoon (June to September) the State receives 73% of the total rainfall, and during the north-east monsoon (October to January) 16% of the total annual rainfall is received. In any year the normal annual rainfall in the State is of the order 1354.7 mms. During the year 1981 the actual average precepitation received in the State was 1496.5 mms of which 1194.0 mms was from the South-west monsoon, 156.8 mms was from the North-east monsoon. The highest rainfall received in twenty four hours during 1981 was 465.0 mms recorded at Kumbaravadi in Supa taluk of Uttar Kannada district on 21st September 1981. The coastal regions comprising the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada and the district of Kodagu received excess rainfall to the extent of 10%, 1% and 11% respectively during the year. Gulbarga district which is normally a drought-prone received an excessive of rainfall to the tune of 65% during

the year. Similarly, Bijapur which is also another drought prone district received 53% more rainfall than the normal during the year.

1.1.07. The State is endowed with a pleasant and healthy climate, without much variation over the year. The coastal region has mean monthly minimum temperature between 24°C and maximum 31°C all the year round. High humidity is common in this region. The Malnad region is relatively cool; the monthly mean temperature varying between 16°C and 17°C. The southern maidan has a pleasant climate, the northern maidan is a region of warm winters and hot summers.

1.1.08. The scattered hill ranges in Karnataka are the birth place of a number of rivers and streams. There are two main river systems (i) rivers rising in the Western Ghats and flowing to the west and joining the Arabian Sea which are relatively short and (ii) those taking birth in the Western Ghats and coursing over long distances to the east and finally joining the Bay of Bengal. Among the westward rivers the Sharavathi, the Nethravathi and the Kali are important rivers. The Cauvery in the South with its major tributaries viz., the Hemavathy, the Kabini, the Simsha and the Arkavathy and the Krishna in the north with its major tributaries viz., the Tungabhadra, the Ghataprabha, the Malaprabha and the Bhima are the rivers flowing to the East. A watershed separates the northern and southern maidans.

1.1.09. 16% of the Geographical area of the State is covered by forests. Evergreen forests mark the Malnad region. Sandalwood, teak, rosewood, laurelwood, cedar and bamboos are some of the commercially important woods, which are found in abundance in these forests. The rest of the State is covered by shrubs and forests of poor quality. During the year 1981-82, about 6.37 lakh cubic metres of timber, 1,70,737 tonnes of bamboo, 6.78 lakh cubic metres of firewood and 9,839 tonnes of sandalwood

were extracted from these forests. The total revenue derived was Rs. 50.15 crores.

1.1.10. The 400 Kms long wastern sea-board provides ample scope for development and exploitation of marine wealth. During the year under report the estimated fish catch was 1,45,377 tonnes. The lakes and rivers of Karnataka provide good scope for inland fishing. During the year under report fish catch from these inland water sanctuaries amounted to 47,862 tonnes. The total value of marine fish caught was Rs. 2349 lakhs.

1.1.11. As per the 1977 Livestock Census, the livestock wealth of the State consisted of 102.22 lakh cattle, 52.78 lakh buffaloes, 45.36 lakh sheep, 33.88 lakh goats, 2.96 lakh pigs, 26,950 horses and ponies and 96.96 lakh poultry.

1.2. The People ;

1.2.01. As per 1981 Census, the State had a population of 371.36 lakhs. It is the eighth largest State in the country in terms of population. It has a density of 194 persons per sq. km. The Districts of Bangalore, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore had a density higher than that of the State.

1.2.02. In 1981, 264.06 lakh persons (71.11%) were residing in rural areas and 107.30 lakhs (28.89%) in urban areas. The districts of Bangalore, Dharwad, and Bellary were more urbanised than the rest.

1.2.03. There were 963 females for every thousand males in 1981 as against 957 per 1,000 in 1971, 959 per 1,000 in 1961 and 966 per 1,000 in 1951. In the western coastal district of Dakshina Kannada, females out numbered the males, the sex ratio being 1,059 per 1,000 males as per 1981 census.

1.2.04. The economy of the State is marked by excessive dependence of population on agriculture for its liveli-

hood. As per the 1981 Census 149.44 lakh persons (including marginal workers) (40.24%) were workers. Of the workers (both main and marginal), 59.4% had agriculture as their main occupation and were engaged either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers.

1.3. Agriculture

1.3.01. Agriculture has been the main stay of the people of the State. The contribution from the Primary Sector (which includes Agricultural and Allied Activities mainly) to the total State domestic product at current and constant prices during the year 1981-82 was 42.7% and 46.4% respectively.

1.3.02. Land holdings in Karnataka are predominantly small in size. As per the 1976-77 Agricultural Census, there were 38.11 lakh holdings in the State with an area of 113.57 lakh hectares. The marginal (less than one hectare) and small (one to two hectares) farmers accounted for about 57% with an operational area of about 17% of the total area of all holdings. But the holdings of the marginal farmers accounted for about 33% with about 6% of the of the total area under them. The average size of the holding of a small farmer was 1.49 hectares and that of a marginal farmer was 0.50 hectare.

1.3.03. Of the total geographical area of 190.50 lakh hectares (according to village papers) 103.91 lakh hectares (54.55%) were sown during the year. 8.05% of the net area under the plough was sown more than once during the year. Fallows constituted 15.03% of the net area sown (15.62 lakh hectares).

1.3.04. During the year, 66.77% of the cropped area (74.97 lakh hectares) was under foodgrains. The major food crops were rice, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, wheat, gram and tur. Among non-food crops, groundnut, safflower and cotton were major crops. Karnataka stood first in terms of area under ragi in the country. It is also well known

for plantation crops like coffee, cardamom, pepper and areca. Coconut is also another important crop grown in Karnataka.

1.3.05. Yield rates (in Kgs/hect) of some of the major crops during the year as follows: rice-2,129, jowar-882 maize-2,792, ragi-1,294, wheat-663, gram-462, groundnut-784, sugarcane-80 (tonnes/hectare) and cotton-123 Bales Bales of 170 Kgs each hectare).

1.3.06. Foodgrains production during the year amounted to 72.79 lakh tonnes, of which the share of cereals and millets was 66.78 lakh tonnes; the balance being accounted for by pulses. Production of oilseeds amounted to 8.35 lakh tonnes, the share of groundnut being 6.40 lakh tonnes. Out-turn of sugarcane was 133.81 lakh tonnes and that of cotton (lint) 7.18 lakh bales (of 170 kgs each).

1.3.07. Karnataka occupies a very low place in All India map in irrigation. During 1981-82, however, 14.71 lakh hectares of net cropped area were irrigated which accounted for 14.15% of the net cropped area. The major sources of irrigation were: canals 5.80 lakh hectares (39.46% of net area irrigated), tanks 3.21 lakh hectares (21.85%) and wells 4.01 lakh hectares (27.34%). The gross irrigated area during the year amounted to 18.01 lakh hectares. Thus area irrigated more than once was about 22.5% of net irrigated area. The principal irrigated crops were rice and sugarcane, which accounted for 50.32% of gross irrigated area. Other important irrigated crops were jowar, ragi, wheat and cotton.

1.4. Minerals

1.4.01. Karnataka is endowed with mineral resources. At present it is the only gold producing State in the country. According to the present estimates of mineral resources, Karnataka ranks first among the States in the country in relation to reserves of gold, manganese, limestone, quartz, asbestos and vanadium; ranks second in

relation to tungsten, chromite and kyanite ores; third in relation to pyrites and fullers earth and fourth in relation to iron, copper and do omite ores.

1.4.02. Deposits of iron ore are noted for their high iron content are fairly abundant. The richest iron ore deposits occur in Bellary district followed by Chitradurga, Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Uttar Kannada, Dharwad, Tumkur and Shimoga districts. Manganese ore occur in Bellary, Uttara Kannada. Shimoga, Chitradurga, Tumkur and Belgaum districts. Chromite, bauxite feidspar, asbestos, chinaclay and mica are some of the other minerals available. Limestone occur extensively in different parts of the State. During the year 1981, 39.19 lakh tonnes of iron ore (valued at Rs. 2.86 crores). 4.65 lakh tonnes of manganese ore (Rs. 3.57 crores), 77,707 tonnes of bauxite (Rs. 25.57 lakhs), 51,213 tonnes of copper (Rs. 1.43 crores), 20.24 lakh tonnes of limestone (Rs. 4.12 crores), 2,335 kgs of gold (Rs. 39.84 crores) and 98 kgs of silver were mined in the State.

1.5. Industry

1.5.01. Karnataka has been a pioneer in industrial development. The State has well developed textile, cement, sugar, paper, iron and steel, engineering, aeronautical, electrical and electronic industries. Some of the prestigeous Government of India undertakings are located in the State. They are: Indian Telephone Industries Limited, the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, the Bharat Electronics Limited, the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. Prominent among the State Government undertakings are the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited. the Mysore Paper Mills Ltd., the New Government Electric Factory, the Government Soaps and Detergent Factory, the Government Silk Filatures, the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Vikrant Tyres Limited, etc. Some of the important major private/joint sector industries are the Aluminium Factory at Belgaum, Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers at Mangalore, Indian Tobacco Company at

Bangalore, Karnataka Scooters at Maddur, Kamani Metals and Alloys at Bangalore. Ideal Jawa at Mysore (moter cycles), Motor Industries Company at Bangalore, Falcon Tyres Limited at Mysore ; Mysore Lamp Works and Bengal Lamp works both at Bangalore, Andhra Steel Corporation. Kap Steel and Brindavan Aloys (all at Bangalore), etc. The State has also a number of sugar factories mostly in the co-operative sector. Karnataka is in the forefront in seri-culture accounting for nearly 80 per cent of the mulberry silk produced in the country.

1.5.02. The State Government has been encouraging industrial development in the State mainly through the promotional agencies, viz., the Karnataka State Finacial Corporation, the Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, the Karnataka Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, the Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, the Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, the Khadi and Village Industries Board, etc. In addition, the Government of India Organisation, viz., the Small Industries Service Institute and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have also been playing a significant role in the industrial development of the State.

1.5.03. As at the end of 1981-82, the number of factories registered under the Factories Act in the State was 10,748 with an average daily employment of about 5.69 lakhs. Production of some of the important industries during the year was iron and steel 2.63 lakh tonnes, cement 15.38 lakh tonnes, sugar 4.99 lakh tonnes, paper 0.98 lakh tonnes, cotton yarn 0.53 lakh tonnes, vanaspathi 4,640 tonnes and porcelain 5,320 tonnes.

1.5.04. Karnataka has a wide range of handicrafts. It is well-known for many rural/cottage industries and handicrafts, of which handloom, agarbathi making, sandal-wood and ivory carving, lacquerware, bidriware, leather work and stone and bronze sculpture are worth mention-ing.

1.6. Infrastructure

1.6.01. **Power (Electricity).**—Karnataka, a poineer in the development of electricity derives the entire power from its hydro-electric projects. The installed capacity of these projects as at the end of the year under report was 1739.80 MKWHs. Power generated during the year was 7188.533 Million KWHs and consumption was 6031.62 milion KWHs. As at the end of the year. 17.872 towns and villages were electrified and 3.32 lakh irrigation pump-sets were energised.

1.6.02. **Transport and Communication.**—During the year 1981-82 Karnataka had 2,928 kms of railways. The State had a network of 1,00,786 kms of roads of which 65,595 kms were maintained by the State Public Works Department. Surfaced roads, mainly black topped and water bound meccadum were 51,394 kms long accounting for 51.0 per cent of all types of roads. Of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department, 1,968 kms. were national highways, 7,813 kms State highways, 12,901 kms major district roads and 42,913 kms were other district and village roads.

1.6.03. As at the end of 1981-82, Karnataka had a total of about 4.54 lakh registered motor vehicles of all descriptions. Of these, motor cycles accounted for 2.62 lakhs (57.7 per cent), motor cars 0.64 lakh (14.1 per cent) and goods vehicles 0.33 lakh (7.3 per cent).

1.6.04. **Banking.**—Karnataka has a highly developed banking industry. As at the end of December 1981, 2,973 branches of Commercial Banks were functioning in the State.

1.6.05. **Co-operatives.**—There were 22,815 Co-operative Societies in the State as on 30th June 1982. These societies had a membership of 82.51 lakh persons and share capital of Rs. 189.19 crores. The amount of loan sanctioned by these societies during the year was Rs. 487.89 crores.

1.6.06. **Agricultural Marketing.**—The sale of all major/principal agricultural produce is regulated in the State through regulated markets. There were 113 main markets and 210 sub-markets. Agricultural produce worth Rs. 751.07 crores was sold through these regulated markets during the year. A market fee of Rs. 9.14 crores and licence fee of Rs. 37.82 lakhs were realised during the year.

1.7. Labour and Employment

1.7.01. **Labour.**—During the year, 184 trade unions were newly registered and 40 trade unions were cancelled. As at the end of the year there were 1,821 trade unions in the State. During the year there was not much industrial unrest. During the year under report there were 15 strikes involving 2.870 workers, 6 lockouts involving 50,913 workers.

1.7.02. **Employment Exchanges.**—As at the end of the year, there were 36 Employment Exchanges (including 5 Universities Employment Bureaux) in the State. During the year, about 1.88 lakh employment seekers have registered their names in these Employment Exchanges. 1.86 lakh applicants were sponsored against various vacancies during the year. 6.31 lakh employment seekers were on the live register as at the end of the year.

1.8. Social Services

1.8.01. **Education and Literacy.**—In Karnataka the literacy rate was 38.4 per cent as compared to 36.1 per cent for the country (1981 Census). Literacy rates in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Bangalore, Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Dharwad were above the State average. The districts of Raichur (24.7 per cent), Gulbarga (24.9 per cent) and Bidar (26.4 per cent) were the most backward districts from the point of view of literacy.

1.8.02. As at the end of 1981-82, there were 7 universities (including the Indian Institute of Science) with 458 affiliated colleges. During 1981-82, there were 12 Allopathic Medical Colleges, 17 Pharmacy Colleges, 3 Dental Colleges, 1 College of Nursing, 8 Ayurvedic Colleges, 6 Homoeopathy Colleges, one Veterinary College, one Fisheries College, 41 Engineering Colleges and 44 Polytechnics 30 Commerce Colleges, 29 Law Colleges and 32 Teachers' Training Colleges in the State. The State had a well developed infrastructure for professional educaion. In the sphere of school education also, the State had registered good progress. During 1981-82, there were 41,163 recognised institutions, of which 38,411 were Primary Schools (including Pre-Primary) and 2,752 were High Schools (including Composite Junior Colleges). Enrolment in Primary Schools (including Pre-Primary) was 52.24 lakhs and that in High Schools was 7.93 lakhs.

1.8.03. **Health and Family Welfare.**—As at the end of the year, the State had 2,027 medical institutions of various types, with a bed strength of 35,600.

1.9. Overall

1.9.01. **Finance of the State.**— The State had a revenue surplus of Rs. 164.28 crores during the year. The accounts for the year showed a revenue receipt of Rs. 1166.64 crores against an expenditure of Rs. 1002.36 crores on revenue account. Expenditure on capital account amounted to Rs. 872.54 crores. Of the total revenue of Rs. 1166.64 crores, the share of the tax revenue was Rs. 830.09 crores, i.e. 71.15%, non-tax revenue Rs. 336.54 crores or 28.85%.

1.9.02. **Annual Plans.**—The annual plan outlay for 1981-82 was Rs. 419.00 crores, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 443.03 crores. Irrigation and power together accounted for 46.6% of the total outlay and 53.7% of the expenditure. Agriculture and Social and Community Services accounted respectively for 17.04%

and 19.14% of the outlay and 10.70% and 17.48% of the expenditure.

1.9.03. **State Income.**—The net domestic product of Karnataka during 1981-82 at current prices was estimated at Rs. 6195.39 crores giving rise to a per capita income of Rs. 1643.87. The net national product (for the country) amounted to Rs. 1,21,243.00 crores and the per capita income (all-India) to Rs. 1749.50 at current prices.

1.9.04. The Primary Sector (Agriculture and Allied Services) contributed at current prices Rs. 2646.26 crores (42.70%) to the State income, the Secondary Sector (Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity, Gas, Water Supply) contributed Rs. 1825.04 crores (29.47%) and the Tertiary Sector (Transport, Storage, Trade Services, etc) Rs. 1724.09 crores (27.83%).

1.10. General Administration

1.10.01. **Administrative Divisions.**—For administrative purposes, the 175 Taluks constituting nineteen Districts of the State had been grouped into four Revenue Divisions namely;

(a) Bangalore Division.—With five Districts—

(1) Bangalore, (2) Chitradurga, (3) Kolar, (4) Shimoga and (5) Tumkur.

(b) Mysore Division.—With six Districts—

(1) Mysore, (2) Mandya, (3) Hassan, (4) Chikmagalur, (5) Kodagu and (6) Dakshina Kannada.

(c) Belgaum Division.—With four Districts—

(1) Belgaum, (2) Dharwad, (3) Bijapur and (4) Uttara Kannada, and

(d) Gulbarga Division.—Consisting of four Districts—

(1) Bellary, (2) Gulbarga, (3) Raichur and (4) Bidar.

1.10.02. The administration was carried on by the Governor who was assisted by a Council of Ministers, on the basis of joint responsibility.

1.10.03. Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council were the two Houses of State Legislature. The State Leislature and most of the Departments of the State Secretariat were located in the Vidhana Soudha at Bangalore.

1.20.4. Most of the offices of the Heads of Dapartments were situated in Bangalore. In addition to the regular State Government Departments, a number of Boards, Corporations and other Statutory Bodies constituted by the State Government, were conducting a good number of developmental activities and programmes. The State had a well organised system of civic administration and Local-Self Government down to the level of Village Panchayat.

1.10.05. The administartion of civil and criminal justice was carried on by the High Court of Karnataka located at Bangalore. It was headed by a Chief Justice and assisted by the subordinate judiciary divisions.

1.10.06. Bangalore City was the State capital, with a salubrious climate, well laid-out parks, flourishing educational and other institutions. The City is having an altitude of about 920 M above the sea level. The rapid growth of the City has given way for the formation of new extensions by the Bangalore Development Authority and on completion, would be placed within the jurisdiction of the Bangalore City Corporation. Likewise, a number of industries both private and public sectors are coming up around the City.

1.10.07. Shri Govind Narain continued to be the Governor of Karnataka during the year under report. The Governor fulfilled several important engagements during the year.

1.10.08. The following are some of the very important persons who visited the State during the year under report.

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of visit/stay	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Ten member of Ghana Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. E.D. MAHAME, First Deputy Speaker of Parliament of Ghana.	30-3-1981	2-4-1981
2.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.	1-4-1981 &	2-4-1981
3.	Seven Member Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation.	2-4-1981	..
4.	Mr. LUU QUI KY, Secretary General of the Vietnamese Journalists' Association.	2-4-1981	5-4-1981
5.	Mr. Rakotorimah Stephane, Editor of Maresaka of Madagaskar.	4-4-1981	..
6.	Mr. Limb Thok Kyu, Editor of Diplomacy Magazine of Republic of Korea.	6-4-1981	..
7.	Parliamentary Delegation led by H.E. Mr. Bahajat AL-Talhouni, President of the Jordanian Senate.	14-4-1981	16-4-1981
8.	Mr. Achilleas Kypriandou, S/o H.E. the President of Cyprus.	17-4-1981	18-4-1981
9.	Mr. Opa Kunagel, Minister of Commerce, Papua, New Guiney and Party.	22-6-1981	25-6-1981
10.	Mr. Ansah, Cabinet Minister of Industries, Ghana.	5-7-1981	..
11.	Dr. Andah, Minister of Industries, Ghana.	18-7-1981	..
12.	Mr. A. Ross, Ambassador of France in India.	3-8-1981	8-8-1981
13.	Mr. Bally Yarzuliev, Chairman of Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.	12-8-1981	14-8-1981
14.	H.E. Mr. R. Fijalkowski, Ambassador of Poland in India.	26-8-1981	30-8-1981

1	2	3	4
15.	H.E. Quett Ketumile Joni Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana.	24-9-1981	26-9-1981
16.	The President of Maldives	1-10-1981	..
17.	H.E. Mr. Hilla Liman, President of the Republic of Ghana.	13-10-1981	..
18.	Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.	15-10-1981	..
19.	High Level Delegation of U.S.S.R. led by Mr. A.V. Balgot, Deputy Minister of Aviation Industry	17-10-1981	..
20.	Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.	18-10-1981	20-10-1981
21.	Five Member Soviet Parliamentary Delegation.	22-10-1981	24-10-1981
22.	High Level Soviet Delegation led by H.E. Mr. V.A. Shamshin, Minister of Communication, U.S.S.R.	29-10-1981	30-10-1981
23.	Mr. Adebisi Ogedengbe, Minister for Employment, Labour and Productivity.	12-11-1981	..
24.	H.E. Mr. Chung Tai Kim Ambassador of the Republic of Korea.	15-11-1981	19-11-1981
25.	Admiral Sir Henry Leach, First Sea Lord of British Admirality.	23-11-1981	& 24-11-1981
26.	Mrs. and Mr. Rene Dabernat, Distinguished Journalist from France.	24-11-1981	& 25-11-1981
27.	H.E. Dr. Raz Mohammed Paketeen, Minister for Water and Power, Government of Afghanistan.	4-12-1981	7-12-1981
28.	High Commissioner of Sri Lanka in India.	5-12-1981	..
29.	H.E. Mr. Fathulla Jamil, Foreign Minister of Maldives.	19-12-1981	23-12-1981
30.	H.E. Mr. Fathulla, Jamil, Foreign Minister of Maldives.	25-12-1981	& 26-12-1981
31.	His Majesty King Don Jaun Carles I of Spain and Party.	29-12-1981	..

1	2	3	4
32.	Smt. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India.	3-1-1982 &	4-1-1982
33.	Mr. Harry G. Barnes Jr., Ambassador of U.S.A. in India.	3-1-1982	6-1-1982
34.	Mr. Douglas Hurde, Minister of State of the Foreign and Common Wealth Office, United Kingdom.	12-1-1982	13-1-1982
35.	Mr. Nanda Mathew, Deputy Minister of Mahaweli, Development and Mr. H. Kularatne, Deputy Minister of Transport, Sri Lanka.	18-1-1982	21-1-1982
36.	Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.	23-1-1982	..
37.	Sri N. Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.	30-1-1982	31-1-1982
38.	Mr. Kenneth Baker, M.P. British Minister of State for Industry and Information and Technology, United Kingdom.	Jan. 1982	..
39.	Mr. G.N. Upton, Australian High Commissioner in India.	16-2-1982	23-2-1982
40.	Three member Delegation from Czechoslovakia.	25-2-1982 &	26-2-1982
41.	Mr. Peter Serni, Ambassador of Switzerland.	3-3-1982 &	4-3-1982
42.	Madam Clande Pompidau, wife of the former President of France.	10-3-1982	12-3-1982
43.	High Level Soviet Delegation led by H.E. Mr. I.S. Silaev, Minister of Aviation Industry	15-3-1982	17-3-1982
44.	Marshal D.F. Ustinov, Soviet Defence Minister and Party.	17-3-1982	..
45.	Ten member Yugoslavia Parliadelegation led by H.E. Mr. Bragoslav M. Markovic, President of the Federal Assembly of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugolsavia.	17-3-1982 &	18-3-1982
46.	His Holiness Moran Mr. Ignatius Zakka-I Patriarch, Antioch and All East.	17-3-1982	20-3-1982

1	2	3	4
47.	H.E. Mr. Bjora Oilsen, Ambassador of Denmark in India.	23-3-1982	25-3-1982
48.	H.E. Dr. Eng. D. Niculescu, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Rumania	28-3-1982	& 29-3-1982

CHAPTER 2

LEGISLATION

2.1. Acts passed by the Legislature

2.1.01. During the year 1981, 52 Acts were passed by the State Legislature, of which 14 were substantial Acts and the remaining 38 were amending Acts. The Acts passed by the State Legislature are as follows:

2.1.02. Karnataka Act No. 1 of 1981—The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act, 1980.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963 (Karnataka Act 5 of 1964), Sections 2, 24, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71A, 71B, 71C, 71D, 71E, 71F, 71G, 79, 84, 86, 87, 90, 91, 99, 101A, 104 and 104,A were amended. Section 64 was omitted. New Sections 71G, 101A, 104C, 104D, 104E, 104F, and 104G were inserted. It received the assent of the President on 8th January, 1981.

2.1.03. Karnataka Act No. 2 of 1981—The Karnataka Contingency Fund (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Contingency Fund Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1957). Section 2 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 12 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 20th March, 1981.

2.1.04. Karnataka Act No. 3 of 1981—The Karnataka Appropriation Bill 1981.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of the financial year 1980-81. A sum of Rs. 389,97,38,000 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the financial year 1980-81. It received the assent of the Governor on 26th March, 1981.

2.1.05. Karnataka Act No. 4 of 1981— The Karnataka Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1981.

A bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of a part of the financial year 1981-82. A sum of Rs. 630,76,86,000 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1981-82. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st March,1981.

2.1.06. Karnataka Act No. 5 of 1981—The Karnataka Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958 (Karnataka Act 30 of 1958). Sections 3, 4A, 7 and 8A were amended. New Section 3C was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April,1981.

2.1.07. Karnataka Act No. 6 of 1981—The Karnataka Silk Worm Seed, Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, Supply, Distriubtion and Sale) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed Cocoon and Silk yarn (Regulation of Production Supply, Distribution and Sales) Act. 1959. Sections 10, 10A and 18 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.08. Karnataka Act No. 7 of 1981–The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 25 of 1957). Sections 5, 8A. 10, 10A, 12, 12B, 17, 18, 27, 29, 30A, Second Schedule and Fifth Schedule were amended. New Section was substituted for Section 6B. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.09. Karnataka Act No. 8 of 1981–The Karnataka Tar on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1976). Section 3 and Schedule were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.10. Karnataka Act No. 9 of 1981–The Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) (Amendment) Act 1981, (Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1979). Sections 2 and 3 of the Act were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.11. Karnataka Act No. 10 of 1981–The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Repeal) Act, 1981.

An Act to repeal the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into a Local area for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1980 (Karnataka Act 21 of 1980). It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.12. Karnataka Act No. 11 of 1981–The Karnataka Civil and Small Causes Courts (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Small Causes Courts Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1964) the Karnataka Civil Courts Act, 1964, (Karnataka Act 21 of 1964) and the Bangalore City Civil Court Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 13 of 1980) to increase the duration of vacation for the Civil and Small Causes Courts in the State. The Act received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.13. Karnataka Act No. 12 of 1981—The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local areas for consumption, Use or sale therein (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 27 of 1979). Sections 1, 3 and Schedule were amended. Karnataka Ordinance 3 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 4th April, 1981.

2.1.14. Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1981—The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 (Karnataka Act 16 of 1958). Section 44 and Schedule II were amended. It received the assent of the Governor n 4th April, 1981.

2.1.15. Karnataka Act No. 14 of 1981—The Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Electricity Supply Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1974 (Karnataka Act 36 of 1974). Section 5 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.16. Karnataka Act No. 15 of 1981—The Karnataka Improvement Boards (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Improvement Boards Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 11 of 1976). Sections 2 and 3 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.17. Karnataka Act No. 16 of 1981—The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 34 of 1957). Schedule was amended.

Karnataka Ordinance No. 6 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.18.—Karnataka Act No. 17 of 1981—The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1980 (Karnataka Act 29 of 1980). Sections 4, 5 and 13 were amended. Ordinance No. 1 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.19. Karnataka Act No. 18 of 1981—The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Bangalore Development Authority Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1976). Sections 2, 3, 10, 23, 29, 32, 33, 39, 42, 46, 50 and 62 were amended. New sections were substituted for Sections 12 and 13. Provision was also made for the appointment of a Commissioner. Section 57 was omitted. Ordinance 18 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.20. Karnataka Act No. 19 of 1981—The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act, 33 of 1974). Sections 2, 58 and 71 were amended. New Chapter (III A) was inserted. Karnataka Ordinance No. 17 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.21. Karnataka Act No. 20 of 1981—The Mysore Betting Tax (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932 (Mysore Act 9 of 1932). Section 8 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 6th April, 1981.

2.1.22. Karnataka Act No. 21 of 1981—The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Karnataka Amendment), Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (Central Act XII of 1925). Sections 2B and 13 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance 14 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th April, 1981.

2.1.23.—Karnataka Act No. 22 of 1981—The Karnataka Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 22 of 1964). Section 63 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance 10 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th April, 1981.

2.1.24. Karnataka Act No. 23 of 1981—The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act 1955 (Mysore Act 18 of 1955), the Karnataka (Sandur Area) Inams Abolition Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 54 of 1976) and the Karnataka Certain Inams Abolition Act, 1977 (Karnataka Act 10 of 1978). Karnataka Ordinance 7 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 24th April 1981.

2.1.25. Karnataka Act No. 24 of 1981—The Karnataka Land Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 6 of 1962). Sections 3, 5, and 36 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th April, 1981.

2.1.26. Karnataka Act No. 25 of 1981—The Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 5 of

1957). Sections 5, 6C, 9 and 12 were amended. It recieved the assest of the Governor on 8th April, 1981.

2.1.27. Karnataka Act No. 26 of 1981—Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Salaries, Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956 (Karnataka Act 2 of 1957). Sections 5, 8, 10, 10L and 12 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 8th April, 1981.

2.1.28. Karnataka Act No. 27 of 1981–The Karnataka Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1962). Section 16 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 8th April, 1981.

2.1.29. Karnataka Act No. 28 of 1981–The Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 32 of 1974. Sections 2 and 3 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance 9 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 10th April, 1981.

2.1.30. Karnataka Act No. 29 of 1981–The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of witnesses and Production of Decuments) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for the enforcement of attendance of witnesses and production of documents in certain departmental inquiries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Karnataka Ordinance 4 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 10th April, 1981.

2.1.31. Karnataka Act No. 30 of 1981–The Karnataka Local Authorities (Official Language) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for the adoption of Kannada as the language to be used for official purposes by all the local authorities within the State of Karnataka. It received the assent of the Governor on 15th April 1981.

2.1.32. Karnataka Act No. 31 of 1981–The Mysore Electrical Industries Limited (Acquisition of Shares) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Mysore Electrical Industries Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act, 1979 (Karnatatka Act 18 of 1979). Sections 2 and 7 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 23rd April 1981.

2.1.33. Karnataka Act No. 32 of 1981–The Karnataka Legal Aid Board Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for the establishment of a State Legal Aid Board for the purpose of providing free legal aid to the weaker sections of the society and for matters connected therewith. Karnataka Ordinance 6 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 21st May 1981.

2.1.34. Karnataka Act No. 33 of 1981–The Electricity (Supply) (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act 54 of 1948). Section 49 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance 15 of 1980 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 28th May 1981.

2.1.35. Karnataka Act No. 34 of 1981–The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1981.

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the services of the financial year

1981-82. Rs. 18,43,47,54,000 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Karnataka for the financial year 1981-82. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st July 1981.

2.1.36. Karnataka Act No. 35 of 1981–The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year 1974-75, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year. Rs. 14,42,80,853 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 5th August 1981.

2.1.37. Karnataka Act No. 36 of 1981–The Karnataka Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1973-74 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year. Rs. 19,65,34,992 was issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 5th August, 1981.

2.1.38. Karnataka Act No. 37 of 1981 – Karnataka Appropriation (No. 5) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1971-72 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year. Rs. 8,47,89,837 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State was issued for the financial year 1971-72. It received the assent of the Governor on 5th August, 1981.

2.1.39. Karnataka Act No. 38 of 1981—Karnataka Appropriation (No. 6) Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year 1972-73 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, Rs. 12,25,69,948 was issued out of Consolidated Fund of the State. It received the assent of the Governor on 5th August, 1981.

2.1.40. Karnataka Act No. 39 of 1981–The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1957). Sections 3, 4, 10, 10A, 15A and Schedule were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No. 13 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th August, 1981.

2.1.41. Karnataka Act No. 40 of 1981–The Karnataka Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (Karnataka Act 14 of 1977). Sections 99, 100, 101, 421 and 503 were amended. New Section 91A was inserted. Karnataka Ordinance 12 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th August,1981.

2.1.42. Karnataka Act No. 41 of 1981–The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Police Act, 1963 (Karnataka Act 4 of 1964). Sections 2 and 65 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance 14 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 7th August 1981.

2.1.43. Karnataka Act No. 42 of 1981–The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 12 of 1964). Sections 95, 108

and 197 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance 8 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 25th August, 1981.

2.1.44. Karnataka Act No. 43 of 1981–The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Act, 1981 (Karnataka Act 29 of 1981). Section 1 was amended. New Section 6A was inserted. Karnataka Ordinance 11 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 26th August, 1981.

2.1.45. Karnataka Act No. 44 of 1981–The Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 (Karnataka Act 10 of 1959). Sections 11, 103, 124 and 164 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st August, 1981.

2.1.46. Karnataka Act No. 45 of 1981–The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board Act, 1973 (Karnataka Act 25 of 1974). Sections 11, 17, 46, 67 and 69 were amended. New Sections 28A to 28H, 31A, 44A, 55A, 55B, 66A to 66H, 70 and 71 were inserted. Section 2 of the Act was substituted by a new section. It received the assent of the Governor on 29th September, 1981.

2.1.47. Karnataka Act No. 46 of 1981–The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners' Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Registration and Medical Practitioners'

Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1961 (Karnataka Act 9 of 1962). Sections 16, 18 and 21 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 29th September, 1981.

2.1.48. Karnataka Act No. 47 of 1981–Th Prevention of Destruction and Loss of Property Act, 1981.

An Act to provide for punishment of certain acts in respect of property and imposition of collective fine to recover the loss or damage sustained by such acts. It received the assent of the President on 29th September, 1981.

2.1.49. Karnataka Act No. 48 of 1981–The Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) (Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Karnataka Public Moneys (Recovery of Dues) Act, 1979 (Karnataka Act 16 of 1980). Section 2 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 31st October, 1981.

2.1.50. Karnataka Act No. 49 of 1981–The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 in its application to the State of Karnataka (Central Act 77 of 1976). Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 2nd November, 1981.

2.1.51. Karnataka Act No. 50 of 1981—The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1981.

An Act further to amend the Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Act, 1959 (Central Act 29 of 1959) in its application to the State of Karnataka. Section 3 was amended. It received the assent of the President on 1st November, 1981.

2.1.52. Karnataka Act No. 51 of 1981—The Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) (Repeal) Act, 1980.

An Act to repeal the Mysore Factories (Control of Dismantling) Act, 1944 (Mysore Act XXIX of 1944). It received the assent of the President on 17th November, 1981.

2.1.53. Karnataka Act No. 52 of 1981–The Karnataka Prevention of Incitement to Refuse or to Defer payment of Tax Act, 1981.

An Act to prevent incitement to refuse or to defer payment of tax and other dues payable to the Government and other authorities. Karnataka Ordinance No. 7 of 1981 was repealed. It received the assent of the President on 25th November, 1981.

2.2. Ordinaces issued by the Governor.

2.2.01. During the year 1981 the Governor of Karnataka Promulgated 23 Ordinances on various subjects. They were :

Ordinance No.	*Title of Ordinance*
1.	The Karnataka Debt Relief (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981
2.	The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendm ent) Ordinance, 1981.
3.	The Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sale therein (Amedment) Ordinance, 1981.
4.	The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents, Ordinance, 1981.
5.	The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance 1981.
6.	The Karnataka Legal Aid Board Ordinance, 1981.
7.	The Karnataka Prevention of Incitement to Refuse or defer Payment of Tax Ordinance, 1981.

8. The Karnataka Land Revenue Ordinance, 1981.
9. The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
10. The Karnataka Open Places (Prevention of Disfigurement) Ordinance, 1981.
11. The Karnataka Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
12. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
13. The Karnataka Motor Vehcles Taxation (Amendment) Ordinance 1981.
14. The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
15. The Prevention of Destruction and Loss of Property Ordinance, 1981.
16. The Loka Shikshana Trust (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1981.
17. The Code of Criminal Proecdure (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
18. The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
19. The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
20. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
21. The Karnataka Municipal Corporations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
22. The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Makcting (Regulation) (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.
23. The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation) on Consumption (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.

CHAPTER 3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

AND

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE LAW AND THE PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT

3.1. Civil Justice

3.1.01. The Chief Justice was the head of the judiciary in Karnataka. He was assisted by 22 other judges of the High Court. Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrashekhar continued to function as the Chief Justice during the year.

3.1.02. The staff-position of the High Court during the year was as follows :

No.

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	16	15	15	..	..	1
Group B ..	82	82	78	4	5	..
Group C ..	462	458	379	79	51	5
Group D ..	273	272	271	1	38	5
Total ..	833	827	743	84	94	11

3.1.03. The receipts and expenditure of the High Court during the year were Rs. 63.67 lakhs and Rs. 120.34 lakhs respectively.

3.1.04. A summary of the work done in the High Court, on the Civil side, during the year is given below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed and Refiled	Total for disposal	Disposed of	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Regular Appeals	5,044	2,681	7,725	2,177	5,548
2.	Second Appeals	4,155	1,209	5,364	1,179	4,185
3.	Civil Revision Petitions ..	5,708	4,149	9,857	2,734	7,123
4.	T.R. Petitions ..	329	117	446	62	384
5.	Sales Tax Appeals	70	9	79	24	55
6.	Civil Petitions ..	1,548	429	1,977	416	1,561
7.	Probate Civil Petitions ..	7	14	21	12	9
8.	Testamentary Original ..	2	2	4	..	4
9.	Company Petitions	71	40	111	39	72
10.	Company Applications ..	585	2,096	2,681	839	1,842
11.	Original Side Appeals ..	16	8	24	13	11
12.	Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Petitions ..	501	152	653	132	521
13.	Writ Petitions ..	48,593	42,160	90,753	15,969	74,784
14.	Income Tax Appeals	43	..	43	8	35
15.	Writ Appeals ..	2,707	1,991	4,698	1,366	3,332
16.	Civil Referred Cases	13	8	221	6	15
17.	Income Tax Referred Cases ..	853	284	1,137	67	1,070
18.	Tax Referred Cases	191	48	239	34	205
19.	Miscellaneous Petitions ..	..	1	1	1	..
20.	Election Petitions	6	..	6	5	1
21.	Contempt of Court Cases ..	189	264	453	274	179
	Total ..	70,631	55,662	1,26,293	25,357	1,00,936

3.1.05. The total number of officers exercising appellate or orignal jurisdiction in the Courts subordinate to High Court was 289. Six Subordinate Courts were made permament and 5 new Courts were sanctioned during the year.

3.1.06. The receipts and expenditure of Courts subordinate to High Court was Rs. 521.38 lakhs and Rs. 711.30 lakhs respectively.

3.1.07. A summary of judicial work in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year under report is given below:

(*No*)

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening Balance*	*Filed/ refiled*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed of*	*Closing Balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Original Suits ..	77,100	44,579	1,21,679	37,064	84,615
2.	Small Cause Suits ..	19,136	16,114	35,250	21,807	13,443
3.	Execution Cases ..	32,081	34,333	66,414	31,481	34,933
4.	Misc. Cases ..	5,69,771	54,175	6,23,946	78,709	5,45,237
5.	Insolvency Cases ..	214	85	299	101	198
6.	Regular Appeals ..	9,586	5,095	14,681	4,296	10,385
7.	Misc. Appeals ..	5,030	5,078	10,108	4,685	5,423
	Total ..	7,12,918	1,59,459	8,72,377	1,78,143	6,94,234

3.1.08. The Vigilance Cell received 277 complaints during the year. In 7 cases transfers were effected and departmental enquiries were instituted in 2 cases. 203 cases were filed and 65 cases were pending investigation at the end of the year.

3.1.09. Six Court Fee Examiners were appointed under the provisions of Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958 to check the pending cases in all the subordinate

Courts in the State regarding the valuation and payment of court fee in suits instituted in the Civil Courts. During the year 16,883 cases were checked and a deficit payment of Rs. 48,569 was detected.

3.2. Criminal Justice

3.2.01. The Hon'ble Mr. D. M. Chandrasekhar continued as Chief Justice during the year. 22 Judges assisted him during the year.

3.2.02. A summary of judicial work turned out by the High Court on the Criminal side during the year is given below :

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Nature of cases*	*Opening balance*	*Filed*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposed off*	*Closing balanc*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Criminal Appeals	551	609	1,160	593	567
2.	References under section 374 Cr. PC	..	7	7	2	5
3.	Revision Cases	1	1	2	2	--
4.	Revision Petitions	440	981	1,421	479	942
5.	Criminal Petitions	164	919	1,083	800	283
6.	Contempt of Court Cases	4	1	5	..	5
7.	Supreme Court Leave to Appeal Cases	..	..	..	..	..
	Total :	1,160	2,518	3,678	1,876	1,802

3.2.03. The total number of Officers exercising original or appellate jurisdiction in the courts subordinate to High Court during the year was 249. Four Courts were made permanent and 5 new Courts were established during the year.

The staff-position of subordinate courts as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	389	322	321	1	6	1
Group B ..	22	21	21	..	3	1
Group C ..	6,491	5,675	4,865	810	791	112
Group D ..	1,925	1,649	1,639	10	300	67
Total ..	8,827	7,667	6,846	821	1,100	181

3.2.04. A summary of the judicial work on the criminal side, in the Courts subordinate to the High Court during the year was as follows :

(*No.*

Sl. No.	*Category of cases*	*Opening balance*	*Instituted*	*Total for disposal*	*Disposals including transfers*	*Closing balance*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sessions Cases	545	1,174	1,719	947	772
2.	Special Criminal Cases	53	24	77	18	59
3.	Criminal Cases	1,19,262	3,89,416	5,08,678	2,28,939	2,79,739
4.	Criminal Misc. Cases	7,896	14,131	22,027	13,768	8,259
5.	Criminal Appeals	734	1,716	2,450	1,333	1,117
6.	Criminal Misc. Appeals	31	87	118	60	58
7.	Criminal Revision Cases	592	1,519	2,111	1,124	987
	Total :	1,29,113	4,08,067	5,37,180	2,46,189	2,90,991

3.2.05. Judges of High Court and District Judges of respective Districts inspected 24 and 81 Courts respectively.

3.2.06. 4,962 judgements were indexed during the year. 10,046 judgements were received during the year and 311 reportable judgements were edited for publication in the Law Reports.

3.3. Prosecutions

3.3.01. The main functions of the Department were (a) arranging for conduct of prosecution in criminal cases on behalf of the State in the Courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judges; (b) advising and guiding the Investigating Officers of the Police Department and Officers of other Departments in the investigation and prosecution of Criminal cases; (c) Scrutinising the judgement and orders in acquittal and discharged cases rendered by Courts of Magistrates and Sessions Judges; (d) recommending to the Government for preferring appeals or revisions, as the case might be, against the judgements of acquittals and orders of discharge and (e) rendering advice to the concerned Departments in all matters relating to investigation and prosecution of criminal cases including withdrawal of prosecution.

3.3.02. The Director was the head of the Department, who was assisted by three Joint Directors. 38+3 Deputy Directors/Public Prosecutors, 73 Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors/Assistant Directors and 146 Assistant Public Prosecutors and other supporting staff. Sri D. Shankara Reddy continued to function as the Director during the year under report.

3.3.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of 31st March, 1982 was as shown below :

(*No.*)

Category	*Posts sanctioned*	*Filled in*			*Of the total*	
		Total	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	112	89	88	1	2	1
Group B	142	130	128	2	4	..
Group C	195	51	42	9	7	3
Group D	73	28	28	..	4	1
Total :	522	298	286	12	17	5

During the year under report, 21 posts of Assistant Directors of Prosecutions, 21 posts of stenographers and 21 posts of Dalayaths were sanctioned and 35 Assistant Public Prosecutors were recruited and one Senior Assistant Public Prosecutor was promoted as Public Prosecutor.

3.3.04. The total budget allotment of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 50.60 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 45.11 lakhs.

3.3.05. During the year under report, 21 Assistant Directors of Prosecution, one each to the Office of Superintendents of Police in each District, one to the Office of the Superintendent of Police in K.G.F. and another to the Office of the Commissioner of Police were posted for rendering expert legal advice and guidance to the Investigating Officers. They were also responsible for presenting the cases on behalf of the State in the cases relating to security proceedings before the Executive Magistrate in the District Headquarters and Taluka places where there were no Judicial Magistrate Courts. Karnataka is the only State in the country to make such an unique arrangement.

3.3.06. The following table provides an indication of the volume of work done by the Directorate during the year.

Sl. No.	Item/activity	Number
1	2	3
1.	Judgements and orders of acquittal and discharged cases reviewed ..	19,757
2.	Cases in which appeals were recommended ..	274
3.	Cases recommended for filing Revision Petitions ..	76
4.	Opinions furnished to the Investigating Officers in the Police Department and the Officers of other Departments during the course of investigation and such other matters referred to the Department of Prosecutions ..	509
5.	Cases in which neither appeals nor revisions recommended, though opinions were furnished ..	19,407

3.3.07. During the year under report, 23 Probationery Assistant Public Prosecutors and Public Prosecutors were given training in two months Common Foundation Course and two weeks Job Course in which three days were allotted to training in Kannada at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore. Besides, 25 Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors and Assistant Directors of prosecutions were given training in two weeks Refresher Course at ATI Mysore. During the year 1981-82, considering the importance of Job Course Training for the Probationery Officers, the period of training was increased from two weeks to four weeks. One Joint Director of Prosecution was deputed to the Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Government of India, to undergo an advanced course in Criminology for a period of one month. In addition, two training camps, three days each one in Gulbarga and another in Bangalore were arranged and 71 Prosecutors participated in it.

3.4. Translations

3.4.01. The main function of the Department of Translations was translation of all Acts, Bills, Ordinances,

Statutory Rules, Notifications, Call Attention Notices, Reports, etc., from English to Kannada. The Department was responsible for administering the Karnataka Official Language Act, 1963.

3.4.02. The Director was the head of the Department. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors, Research Officers, Translators and other supporting staff. Shri Seshagiri Rao held the post of Director till 31st December, 1982 and Dr. K. Rangappa thereafter. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	18	16	10	6	3	..
Group B	22	13	4	9	..	..
Group C	21	15	9	6	..	..
Group D	13	11	11	..	4	..
Total :	74	55	34	21	7	..

3.4.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 13.30 lakhs, the expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 9.81 lakhs.

3.4.04. During the year, 7 Central Acts, 9 State Ordinances, 36 State Bills and 39 State Acts were translated into Kannada. The Central Acts translated were; (1) The Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939; (2) The Indian Explosives Act, 1884; (3) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service and Other News Paper Employees) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (4) the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952: (5) The All India Services Act, 1951; (6) Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914; and (7) Interstate Water Disputes Act, 1956. The State Ordinances trans-

lated were: (1) the Karnataka Prevention of Existment of Refuse or Deffer Payment of Tax Ordinance, 1981 ; (2) The Karnataka Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 ; (3) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxations (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 ; (4) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Ordinance, 1981; (5) Loka Shikshana Trust (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1981; (6) The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 ; (7) The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981; (8) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 and (9) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (2nd Amendment) Ordinance, 1981. Some of the important State Bills translated were: (1) The Karnataka Inams Abolition Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981 ; (2) The Karnataka Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1981 ; (3) The Karnataka Land Reforms (Amendmest) Bill 1981 ; (4) The Legal Aid Board Bill, 1981 ; (5) The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1981 ; (6) The Karnataka Police (Amendment) Bill, 1981 ; (7) The Karnataka Toddy Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981 : (8) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1981 ; (9) The Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Amendment Bill, 1982 and (10) The Lokashikshana Trust (Taking over of Management) Bill, 1982.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

4.1. Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

4.1.01. The main functions of the Institute were to: (a) provide training to the directly recruited probationers; (b) impart refresher training courses to the Gazetted Officers of several Departments; (c) Orientation Courses to the promoted officers and (d) conduct seminars, workshops, conferences, etc., on various aspects of administration on development. It was also responsible for training of ministerial staff and Village Accountants-**cum**-Panchayat Secretaries through the Sixteen District Training Institutes.

4.1.02. The Institute was headed by the Director, who was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 8 Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. Each District Training Institute was headed by a Principal who was assisted by a Vice-Principal and two Instructors. Sri H. K. Shivananda held the post of Director till 17th September, 1981 and Sri A. Ramaswamy took thereafter. The staff-strength of the Institute as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned Strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	11	10	10	..	..	..
Group B	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group C	37	32	29	3	4	..
Group D	12	12	12	..	3	1
Total :	61	55	52	3	7	1

The staff-strength of District Training Institutes was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	16	15	15	..	1	..
Group B	16	14	13	1	1	..
Group C	128	96	91	5	3	2
Group D	64	57	57	..	..	4
Total :	224	182	176	6	5	6

4.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of A.T.I. Mysore and District Training Institutes were as given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Budget allotment	*Expenditure*
	1	2
A.T.I., Mysore	15.35	15.10
D.T.Is.	35.79	31.93
Total :	51.14	47.03

4.1.04. A total number of 45 courses were conducted at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, during the year and 32 Government Departments participated in these courses. As against the target of 1,103 personnel, 865 officers were trained. In addition, one seminar and two conferences were also organised during the year and the number of participants was 87. The faculty members were also provided with opportunities to undergo training. During the year, the Director, A.T.I. participated in the course "Training of Trainers" conducted by the Indian

Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, and one Deputy Director participated in the course "Training of Trainers in Rural Development" at the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

4.1.05. The Institute continued to publish "A.T.I. Newsletter"—a quarterly publication.

4.1.06. The four Village-cum-Panchayat Secretaries' Training Centres at Sirsi, Kolar, Shimoga, and Gulbarga were upgraded as District Training Institutes. Thus, as at the end of the year, there were 16 District Training Institutes in the State. The District Training Institutes were catering to the training needs of ministerial staff of different Departments of Government. Job training was imparted to the Newly recruited and existing First and Second Division Clerks of all Departments and general courses, adhoc, short duration, refresher courses etc., were given to inservice personnel of different Departments. The three months job course for ministerial staff and Village Accountants was reduced to two months during the year. 1,394 trainees underwent training under the Job Course for Ministerial Staff, 1,300 in Refresher Course for ministerial staff and 673 in Job Course for Village Accountants, 36 JSAs/SSAs also underwent training. Besides, Short Term Courses were also conducted and the number participated in these courses was 2,988.

Hostel facilities were provided at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore and the District Training Institutes.

4.2. Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute.

4.2.01. The main object of the Training Institute was the training of inservice personnel of the Secretariat and supervisory level Officers of other Departments.

4.2.02. A Managing Committee with the Additional Chief Secretary as its Chairman, was responsible for the

reviewing of the working of the Secretariat Training Institute. The Institute was headed by the Director who was assisted by three Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. Shri R. K. Deshpande, continued to function as the Director of the Institute during the year under report.

4.2.03. The staff-position at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	4	4	4	..	..	..
Group B	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group C	7	7	4	3	1	..
Group D	4	4	3	1	3	..
Total :	16	16	12	4	4	..

4.2.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Institute during the year were Rs. 3.10 lakhs and Rs. 2.94 lakhs respectively.

4.2.05. The following were the items of work attended to during the year;

(i) Six long-term and twenty two short-term courses were conducted during the year. The total number of officials trained was 652. The officials working in the offices of Heads of Departments were also selected for short-term courses during the year.

(ii) Besides, lectures, discussion classes were held and practical exercises were given. A great deal of emphasis was laid on participating methods and diversified training techniques like group discussions, case study etc. Audio-visual teaching aids were also used to make the lectures interesting and impressive. Lectures on 'Fire Fighting' and 'First Aid' were arranged for the benefit of the trainees.

(iii) A scheme of awarding prizes to trainees as an incentive for better performance was sanctioned by Government. During the year, six prizes of Rs. 50 each and three prizes of Rs. 25 each were awarded to the trainees.

(iv) The bio-data of 3,000 officials of Secretariat and non-Secretariat Departments were computerised.

4.3. Karnataka Bhavan

4.3.01. The Karnataka Bhavan at New Delhi continued to provide boarding, lodging and transport facilities to State Ministers and Government Officers from Karnataka State visiting on Government work and also to private guests from Karnataka, whenever accommodation was available.

4.3.02. The Assistant Special Commissioner-cum-Manager was the administrative head of the Karnataka Bhavan at New Delhi. During the year 1981-82, Shri G. N. Naganarasimhaiah, functioned as the in-charge Assistant Special Commissioner-cum-Manager from 1st April, 1981 to 23rd April, 1981 and Shri K. H. Gopalkrishne Gowda from 24th April, 1981 to 31st March, 1982.

4.3.03. Karnataka Bhavan had a sanctioned staff strength of 68.

4.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure for the year 1981-82 were Rs. 16.37 lakhs and Rs. 16.01 lakhs respectively. An amount of Rs. 6.20 lakhs was realised by way of boarding, lodging and other charges.

4.3.05. During the year under report a new Telephone Exchange (PABX) with two more additional lines was installed.

4.4. Office of the Special Commissioner for Karnataka, New Delhi.

4.4.01. The Special Commissioner's Office was established to provide effective and timely liaison between the various State Government Departments, Organisations of the State Government and various Ministries and the Departments of Government of India.

4.4.02. It was headed by a Special Commissioner who was assisted by a liaison officer in the rank of Assistant Commissioner.

4.4.03. During the year 1981-82, Shri J. P. Sharma, I.A.S., held the post of Special Commissioner upto 29th January 1982 and thereafter Shri S. Ramanathan, I.A.S., held the post.

4.4.04 .The total strength of staff during 1981-82 was 22.

4.4.05. The budget allotment and expenditure for the year 1981-82 were Rs. 3.60 lakhs and Rs. 3.26 lakhs respectively.

4.5. Karnataka Gazette

4.5.01. The Department was responsible for preparation and publication of the District Gazetteers, the State Gazetteer and supplements.

4.5.02. The Department was headed by a Chief Editor, who was assisted by 14 Editors and other supporting staff. Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath, of the Department of History, Bangalore University was appointed as the Chief Editor in September 1981 and he continued to function as such, till the end of the year.

4.5.03. As this was a temporary Department the staff here were drafted from various other Departments. The

for wing table shows the staff-strength of the Department as on 31st March, 1982.

(*No.*

Category	*Staff strength*		*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
	Sanctioned	*Filled in*				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group C	35	35	35	..	1	..
Group D	5	5	5	..	..	..
Total :	41	41	41	..	1	..

4.5.04. During the year under report, the budget allotment was Rs. 3.00 lakhs under the plan schemes and Rs. 4.62 lakhs for non-plan schemes. Expenditure incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 3.21 lakhs and Rs. 4.33 lakhs under plan and non-plan schemes respectively.

4.5.05. The following were the achievements of the Department during the year 1981-82;

(a) Printing of Chikmagalur District Gazetteer was completed and the same was released;

(b) Material/information required for the preparation of the Uttara Kannada District Gazetteer was collected, analysed and preparation of relevant chapter was under progress;

(c) State Gazetteer was prepared.

4.5.06. During the year under report, 386 books were acquired for the Department's library taking the total number of books to 7,347.

4.6. Vigilance Commission

4.6.01. The Karnataka Vigilance Commission was constituted to enquire and investigate into complaints

against Karnataka Government Servants and employees of Local Authorities in matters relating to corruption, misconduct, lack of integrity or any kind of malpractice or misdemeanour on their part. The Commission was responsible for administering the Karnataka State Vigilance Commission Rules, 1980.

4.6.02. The Commission was headed by a Vigilance Commissioner, who was assisted by the Secretary to the Commission, Commissioners of Investigation, Commissioners of Enquiries, Superintendents of Police and other officers. Mr. Justice R. G. Desai functioned as the Vigilance Commissioner during the year. The staff-strength of the Commission as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	43	38	38	..	..	..
Group B	33	33	33	..	..	..
Group C	263	256	211	45	19	1
Group D	61	60	60	..	10	..
Total :	400	387	342	45	29	1

4.6.03. The Commission consisted of three wings, viz., (1) The Bureau of Investigation, (2) Technical Audit Cell and (3) The Enquiry Wing.

4.6.04. The Bureau of Investigation was headed by the Commissioner of Investigation, who was assisted by the Joint Commissioner of Investigation and Deputy Commissioners of Investigation. The main function of this wing was to investigate into complaints received by the Commission directly or from the Government. The Commissioner of Investigation (Technical) was incharge of the Technical Audit Cell. This wing investigated into matters involving

misconduct of officers concerning technical and audit aspects. 687 petitions were pending at the beginning of the year and 3,543 petitions were newly received, making a total of 4,230 petitions. Of these 3,220 petitions were disposed off during the year. Fifteen cases were pending investigation at the beginning of the year and 37 raids were conducted during the year, bringing a total of 52 cases. Of these, 11 cases were disposed off. There were 68 **suo-moto** cases including 59 cases pending as at the beginning of the year. Of these, 5 cases were disposed off. 23 trap cases were taken up afresh making a total of 62 cases. Of these, were taken up afresh making a total of 62 cases. Of these. 22 cases were disposed of.

4.6.05. The Enquiry Wing was headed by the Commissioner of Enquiries, who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners of Enquiries. There were 130 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 197 cases were received during the year, making a total of 327 cases. Of these, in 6 cases enquiry was withheld due to stay order from court, 115 cases were disposed off and 18 cases were referred back for clarifications. There were 194 cases pending as at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 5

FINANCES OF THE STATE AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1. State Finances

5.1.01. The actual receipt on Revenue Account and Capital Account and the actual expenditure on Revenue and Capital Accounts, the over all Surplus or Deficit for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as given in the table below :

(*Rs. in crores*)

	Particulars	1980–81 (*Actuals*)	1981-82 (*Actuals*)	*Increase over* 1980–81
	1	2	3	4
1.	Opening Balance ..	—0.79	—37.29	
2.	Revenue Receipts ..	953.46	1,166.64	+22.4
3.	Capital Receipts ..	722.75	747.76	+3.5
4.	Total Receipts ..	1,676.21	1,914.40	+14.2
5.	Revenue Expenditure ..	894.90	1,002.36	+22.4
6.	Capital Expenditure ..	817.81	872.54	+6.7
7.	Total Expenditure ..	1,712.71	1,874.90	+9.5
8.	Total Surplus or Deficit	—36.50	+39.50	
9.	Closing Balance ..	—37.29	+2.21	

Of the total revenue receipt of Rs. 1166.64 crores during 1981-82, Rs. 830.09 crores accrued from Tax Revenue and Rs. 336.54 crores from Non-Tax Revenue. Thus, the Tax Revenue constitutes 71 per cent.

5.1.02. Of the total Revenue Expenditure of Rs. 1002.36 crores, Rs. 689.02 crores was Development Expenditure and the remaining Rs. 313.34 crores Non-Development Expenditure. Thus, the Development Expenditure constitutes 68.7 per cent.

5.1.03. Of Rs. 689.02 crores Development Expenditure, Rs. 319.25 crores (46.3 per cent) were on Economic Development and Rs. 369.77 crores (53.7 per cent) on Social and Community Services.

5.2. Commercial Taxes

5.2.01. The Department of Commercial Taxes was responsible for assessment and collection of various Commercial Taxes. The Department was responsible for administering (1) the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957; (2) the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956; (3) the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957; (4) the Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958; (5) the Karnataka Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employment Act, 1976; (6) the Karnataka Tax on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979; (7) the Karnataka Tax on Entry of Goods into Local Areas for Consumption, Use or Sales therein Act, 1979; and (8) the Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932.

5.2.02. The Commissioner of Commercial Taxes was the head of the Department, who was assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Commercial Tax Officers, Assistant Commercial Tax Officers, Commercial Tax Inspectors and other supporting staff. Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes was the head of Department at the Divisional level. Sri N. P. Singh held the post of Commissioner of Commercial Taxes during the year. The staff-position of the Department at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	Sanctioned strength	Working	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	252	235	232	3	36	5
Group B	337	302	294	8	33	5
Group C	2,951	2,679	2,476	203	296	57
Group D	951	912	905	7	116	44
Total	4,491	4,128	3,907	221	481	111

5.2.03. The budget allotment of the Department during the year was Rs. 455.00 lakhs. The total revenue and expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 368.51 crores and Rs. 4.50 crores respectively. The revenue derived under different sources was as shown below :

(*Rs. in Crores.*)

Sales Tax			KET	KAIT	PT	Luxury Tax	Entry Tax	Betting Tax	Total
KST	CST	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
240.20	78.66	318.86	20.59	9.08	9.72	0.35	5.19	4.72	368.51

(a) The Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957

5.2.04 During the year, the rate of sales tax on 8 commodities was raised. The limit of annual turnover for liability on the part of the dealers to registration and payment of tax was raised during the year from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000. The penalty for evasion of tax was raised. The number of registrations, as at the end of the year, under the KST Act stood at 1,62,378. The number of fresh registrations during the year was 14,140. The amount collected as registration fee was Rs. 69.00 lakhs.

5.2.05. 9,741 licences were in force as at the end of the year, under Section 11 of the K.S.T. Act. Licence fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 4.88 lakhs.

5.2.06. A revenue of Rs. 240.20 crores was collected under the K.S.T. Act during the year.

5.2.07. There were 235 Assessing Officers under the K.S.T. Act; 1,25,178 assessments were pending diposal at the beginning of the year and 1,50,061 assessments accrued during the year. 1,24,088 assessments were finalised during the year, leaving a balance of 1,51,151 cases. cases.

5.2.08. During the year 4,799 prosecutions were launched. Out of the total of 7,812 prosecution cases, including those of the previous year, 5,186 cases were disposed off.

5.2.09. The number of appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 3,990 and 6,761 appeals were filed during the year. Of these, 7,080 appeals were disposed off.

5.2.10. 700 **Suo-moto** revision cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 670 cases were taken up during the year. Of these, 495 cases were disposed off.

5.2.11. The Intelligence wing of the department detected tax evasion to the extent of Rs. 2.31 crores.

(b) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

5.2.12. The number of registered dealers under the C.S.T. Act as at the end of the year was 58,196. The number of fresh registrations done during the year was 7,090. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 78.66 crores.

5.2.13. The number of assessments pending at the beginning of the year was 54,834 and fresh assessments during the year was 49,020. Of these, 38,370 cases were disposed off, leaving a balance of 65,484 cases.

5.2.14. 16 prosecution cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 59 fresh cases were added during the year. Of these, 61 cases were disposed off.

5.2.15. The number of CST appeal cases pending at the beginning of the year was 178. 574 fresh cases were added during the year. Of these 507 cases were disposed off.

5.2.16. 56 suo-moto revision cases were pending at the beginning of the year and 65 fresh cases were taken up during the year. Of these, 56 cases were disposed of.

(c) The Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958

5.2.17. The Department of Commercial Taxes administers this Act in so far as cinematograph shows were concerned. 90 per cent of the entertainment tax collected was assigned to the Local Bodies in whose jurisdiction the entertainments were held. The remaining 10 per cent was retained by the State towards collection charges.

5.2.18. There were 526 permanent theatres and 598 temporary theatres in the State. The total amount of entertainment tax collected during the year was Rs. 2059.03 lakhs. This comprised of Rs. 800.13 lakhs of entertainment tax, Rs. 758.03 lakhs of surcharges, Rs. 129.41 lakhs of show tax, Rs. 10.88 lakhs of miscellaneous fee and Rs. 361.08 lakhs of additional tax.

5.2.19. A total number of 552 cases were booked and 478 cases were compounded. An amount of Rs. 3.30 lakhs was collected as compounded fees. Out of 49,665 assessments due for disposal, 42,046 assessments were disposed of. Out of 745 appeals pending for disposal, 266 cases were disposed of.

5.2.20. During the year, 273 films were exempted from tax and the amount of tax involved was Rs. 29.65 lakhs.

(d) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957

5.2.21. The revenue realised under this Act during the year was Rs. 9.08 crores. There was a decline in the revenue from this Act due to the exclusion of income from non-plantation and non-commercial crops. The number of assessments disposed off during the year was 9,543 and assessments pending at the end of the year was 2,05,889.

5.2.22. Out of a total number of 1,266 appeals, 851 cases were disposed of. Out of a total of 92 suo-moto revision cases, 21 cases were disposed of.

(e) Karnataka Taxes on Luxuries (Hotels and Lodging Houses) Act, 1979

5.2.23. Luxury charges were revised at 5 per cent where the lodging charges were between Rs. 20-50 per day ; 7½ per cent where the charges were Rs. 50-100 per day and 10 per cent where the charges were Rs. 100 and above per day. An amount of Rs. 45 lakhs was collected during the year.

(f) Karnataka Taxes on Entry of Goods into Local Areas Consumption, Use or Sale Act 1979

5.2.24. Sugar, tobacco and textiles which were subjected to additional excise duty by the Union Government were subjected to the Entry Tax in the State. A sum of Rs. 5.19 crores was collected during the year.

(g) Profession Tax, 1976

5.2.25. The tax on the profession of Life Insurance Agents was determined on the basis of income rather than the years of standing in the profession, with effect from this year, 1981-82.

5.2.26. The registration of employers under this Act, as at the end of the year, stood at 14.633. The total number of self-employed persons enrolled under this Act was 1.57.314. An amount of Rs. 9.72 crores was collected under this Act.

(h) The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932

5.2.27. The revenue collected under this Act was Rs. 4.72 crores.

5.3. Insurance Department

5.3.01. The Department was running the Insurance business on modern lines based on the accepted principles of (1) Low premium rates, (2) Low expenses on management and (3) High rate of bonus. It has four different and distinctive types of activities viz., (1) Compulsory Life Insurance, (2) Motor Branch, (3) Family Benefit Fund and (4) Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund.

Under the Compulsory Life Insurance Scheme, the main objective has been to bring all Government servants in the State under the Umbrella of the Scheme, so that adequate protection was provided to them and to their members of the family. The Department was shouldering the responsibility of covering all eligible Government servants under the Scheme.

5.3.02. The Director was the head of Department, who was assisted by a Deputy Director, a few Assistant Directors and other supporting staff at the headquarters ; Five Deputy Directors assisted by Assistant Directors at the Divisional level and District Insurance Officers at the district level. Shri B. B. Patil Kulkarni held the post of Director durin the year. Categorywise staff-strength the Department at the end of the year was as furnished below:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	8	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	34	30	26	4	2	..
Group C	748	558	472	86	72	9
Group D	124	89	89	..	13	1
Total	914	678	588	90	87	10

5.3.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 104.19 lakhs, against which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 76.80 lakhs.

5.3.04. The main activities of the Department during the year were :

(A) **Life Branch.**—The total policies in force as at the end of the year was 4,32,802 and the total premium income was Rs. 10.90 crores. 28,014 new policies were issued during the year, resulting in an assured sum of Rs. 2,521.62 lakhs. During the year, 8,801 claims were paid and the total amount paid was Rs. 152.14 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 425.98 lakhs was granted as loan and the total life-fund balance at the end of the year was Rs. 70.75 crores.

(B) **Motor Branch.**—Under this Branch, 10,781 vehicles were insured yielding a premium income of Rs. 12.31 lakhs. 110 claims involving an amount of Rs. 11.16 lakhs was paid during the year. The fund balance at the end of the year was Rs. 79.25 lakhs.

(C) **Family Benefit Fund.**—The total receipts under Family Benefit Fund during the year was Rs. 3.44 crores and payments made amounted to Rs. 2.17 crores.

(D) **Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund.**—The policies held by the employees of erstwile Hyderabad

State transferred to Karnataka in 1956 continued to be serviced as a closed fund. The total number of policies in force at the end of the year was 1,282. With an annual premium income of Rs. 52,000, total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5.70 lakhs and total payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 2.18 lakhs. The closing balance of the fund stood at Rs. 53.62 lakhs at the end of the year.

5.4. Small Savings and State Lottery

5.4.01. The Directorate dealt with Small Savings and State Lotteries. The administration of the Employees' Group Insurance Scheme had also been entrusted to the Director. The main functions of the Department were :

(1) to inculcate the habit of thrift and savings among the people and to provide safety and fair returns for their savings through popularising the National Small Savings Schemes :

(2) to help to control the inflation and to help to hold the price level ;

(3) to channalise the people's savings into development programmes—two thirds of the net collection of small savings made within the State and given by the Centre to the State on long term loan basis for financing the State Plan ;

(4) to mobilise resources through the conduct of lottery draw ;

(5) so far as the Group Insurance Scheme was concerned, the objective was to provide for the State employees, the dual benefits of an insurance cover to help the nominees in the event of the death of the Government servants while in service a lumpsum payment and in other cases to augment their resources on retirement.

5.4.02. The Directorate of Small Savings and Lotteries functioned as a Wing of the Finance Department

of the Secretariat. It was headed by the Director who was an Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary to Government; Finance Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Director, an Administrative Officer, a Publicity Officer and other supporting staff at the headquarters. Assistant Directors of Small Savings, Development Officers of Small Savings and Assistant Development Officers of Small Savings functioned at the Divisional, District and Sub-Divisional levels. Sri T. Muralidhar Rao functioned as the Director of Small Savings and State Lottery during the year. The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 3,964 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 545.52 lakhs.

5.4.03. The target fixed for Small Savings Scheme during the year was Rs. 120 crores gross and Rs. 53 crores net, against which the achievement during the year was Rs. 128.58 crores under gross and Rs. 57.78 crores under net. The targets were extended by 7 per cent under gross and 9 per cent under net collections.

Under State Lotteries, there were 22 main draws, 27 mini draws and 3 bumper draws during the year. Total value of tickets sold during the year was Rs. 721 lakhs. Net receipts accrued to Government amounted to Rs. 206 lakhs.

Total receipts under Group Insurance Scheme during the year was Rs. 212.09 lakhs and total payments during the year was Rs. 5.91 lakhs.

5.5. State Accounts

5.5.01. The State Accounts Department was formed with the objective of entrusting the Audit and Accounts matter of Local Bodies, Statutory Bodies and other Autonomous Institutions, besides, functioned as an agency of Government which could spare the services of qualified and experienced accounts personnel to other Departments of

Government, Autonomous bodies, Local Bodies etc., to guide, advise, and assist them in the financial management/ maintenance of Accounts/Internal Audit of their accounts.

5.5.02. The Controller of State Accounts was the Head of the Department and this officer was assisted gy a Joint Controller, Deputy Controllers, Assistant Controllers and other supporting staff. There were 17 Local Audit Circles and a Special Circle each headed by an Assistant Controller. In addition, the Universities of Bangalore, Mysore, Karnataka, Mangalore, Gulbarga and the University of Agricultural Science each had a Government Auditor in the rank of a Deputy Controller. Shri B. Anantha-padmanabha, Joint Controller, concurrently officiated as Controller, State Accounts Department. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Persons in position*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A	42	41	1	4	1
Group B	104	104	..	10	..
Group C	2,705	2,599	106	187	26
Group D	69	69	..	11	2
Total :	2.920	2,813	107	212	29

During the year, 5 posts of Deputy Controllers, 9 posts of Assistant Controllers, 2 posts of Superintendents, 6 posts of First Division Clerks, 2 posts of Second Division Clerks, 2 posts of Typists and 4 posts of Group ' D ' Officials were created and filled-up. Besides, 110 candidates selected by the Public Service Commission were appointed as First Division Clerks. Of them, 12 belonged to SC and 1 ST. 25 persons were given promotion from the cadre of Superintendents to Assistant Controllers, 129 from First Division Clerks to Superintendents and 24 from Second Division

Clerks to First Division Clerks. During the year, 29 Officers of the Department were given special training in Cost Audit and Performance Audit.

5.5.03. The budget allotment during the year was Rs. 79.28 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs. 69.05 lakhs was incurred. The total demand of audit charges during the year was Rs. 65.09 lakhs against which an amount of Rs. 26.76 lakhs was collected.

5.5.04. The main items of work attended to by the Department during the year were the following:

(ii) The Controller, in his capacity as custodian, held the following securities, deposits etc. :

(a) Securities worth Rs. 16.79 lakhs relating to 190 religious and charitable endowments ;

(b) Government securities, fixed deposit receipts of various banks and national savings certificates to the tune of Rs. 83.8 lakhs ;

(c) National Defence Gold Bonds of the face value of 18,583 gms. of gold of 0.995 fineness gold belonging to various Muzarai Institutions ;

(d) Fixed Deposit Receipts to the extent of Rs. 42.47 lakhs pertaining to the sinking fund of City Municipal Council, Gulbarga ;

(ii) Audit reports in respect of the following organisations/institutions were issued:

(a) Bangalore University,

(b) Mysore University for the year 1977-78 (an amount of Rs. 12.54 lakhs was held under objection and Rs. 0.99 lakh was proposed for recovery) ;

(c) Karnataka University for 1978-79 (the amount held under objection was Rs. 32.22 lakhs and the amount proposed for recovery was Rs. 6.30 lakhs) ;

(d) University of Agricultural Sciences ;

(e) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board for 1978-79 (a sum of Rs. 95.39 lakhs was placed under objection and Rs. 4.40 lakhs was proposed for recovery) ;

(f) The accounts of the Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board for 1977-78 (Rs. 43,997 was held under objection and Rs. 842 was proposed for recovery),

(g) Karnataka Housing Board for 1981-82 (a sum of Rs. 19.47 lakhs was held under objection and a sum of Rs. 1.51 lakhs was proposed for recovery) ;

(h) City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore, for 1978-79. (a sum of Rs. 24.54 lakhs was placed under objection and a sum of Rs. 4.19 lakhs was proposed for recovery) ;

(i) Bangalore Development Authority 1977-78 (an amount of Rs. 1917.92 lakhs was placed under objection and Rs. 6.00 lakhs was proposed for recovery),

(j) Slum Clearance Board (Rs. 3.62 lakhs was placed under objection and Rs. 3,285 proposed for recovery),

(k) Command Area Development Authorities (Rs. 1.31 lakhs was held under objection and Rs. 0.61 lakh was proposed for recovery) ;

(l) Audit of accounts of 3.351 local fund and Panchayat Raj Institutions were audited.

(iii) The Department issued authorisation for payment of pensionery benefits in 2,335 cases of retired and deceased Municipal Employees involving payment of Rs. 1.76 crores.

(iv) The Additional Dearness Allowance Accounts of 573 specified authorities, under the new account and 241 specified authorities under old account were continued to be maintained by the Department.

5.6. Treasuries

5.6.01. The Department of Treasuries was responsible for efficient functioning of all the treasuries in the State. The main objectives of the Treasury Department were dealing with Government Monetary transactions, maintaining the Government Accounts of receipts and payments and to serve the public, the pensioners and the departmental officers.

5.6.02. The Director was the head of the Department. He was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. There were 19 District Treasuries, each headed by a District Treasury Officer. At Bangalore, in addition to the District Treasury there was a State Huzur Treasury headed by a Deputy Director. Assistant Treasury Officers were incharge of Sub-Treasuries. Sri A. S. Prabhu held the post of Director of Treasuries during the year. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	30	30	30	..	1	1
Group B	60	56	53	3	5	..
Group C	2,023	1,668	1,526	142	347	51
Group D	321	313	309	4	82	17
Total ;	2,434	2,067	1,918	149	435	69

5.6.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 218.48 lakhs for the year 1981-82, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 210.42 lakhs was incurred.

5.6.04. Some of the major activities of the Department during the year were as follows: Three non-bank Sub-Treasuries were converted to that of banking treasuries. One new Sub-Treasury was opened at Jamkhandi taluk during the year. The system of printing M.O. Forms at Government Computer Centre, Bangalore, was introduced for remitting pension to old age pensioners and physically handicapped and destitute persons.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT UNDER THE HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1. Excise

6.1.01. The Department was headed by an Excise Commissioner. Sri B. K. Bhattacharya, I.A.S., held the post of Commissioner upto 1st February, 1982 and Sri J. P. Sharma, I.A.S., thereafter. The staff strength of the Department at the end of the year was 3,972.

6.1.02. The expenditure incurred by the Department during the year was Rs. 8.19 crores. The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 126.97 crores.

6.1.03. 21 Distilleries were functioning in the State during the year under report. While some of these distilleries manufactured arrack of 35° UP, which was supplied to various arrack bonded depots in the State and others manufactured bottled arrack only.

6.1.04. The previlege of vending of arrack in all the districts was sold by public auction. The bids accepted amounted to Rs. 74.81 crores. The price of arrack per litre was Rs. 2.03 and duty was Rs. 3.00. In addition, sales tax at the rate of 8 per cent, surcharge of 10 per cent on sales tax, 15 per cent health cess and 10 per cent educational cess were levied on the amount of duty. The issue price from the Government depots to retailers was Rs. 5.96. The consumption of arrack during the year was 399.50 lakh litres. There were 6,452 arrack shops and 157 arrack bonded depots during the year. M/s. Gemini Distilleries (P) Ltd., have established 4 arrack warehouses and 7 arrack feeding depots during the year. 21 distilleries were engaged in the manufacture of Indian liquors. During the year, 214.15 lakh BLs of liquor was produced, 54.42 lakh BLs. were consumed in the State and 149.13 lakh BLs were exported outside the state. As in

the previous years, concessions were extended to defence services during this year also. The revenue realised during the year by way of duties and litre fees was Rs. 1241.86 lakhs.

6.1.05. Four firms were engaged in the manufacture of beer during the year. The quantity of beer manufactured during the year was 214.54 lakhs BLs. The revenue realised towards manufacturing licence fee was Rs. 4.56 lakhs and the duty and litre fee was Rs. 231.87 lakhs. The previlege to vend beer was licenced under the provisions of Karnataka Excise (Lease of Right of Retail vend of Beer) Rules, 1976. During the year under report, 98 licences were issued and the amount realised by way of lease amount was Rs. 1.18 lakhs.

6.1.06. The previlege of vending toddy all over the State was sold by public auction. As the scarcity of tappable excise trees in the State continued, reciprocal arrangements for allotment of trees from Andhra Pradesh to this State and from Gulbarga and Bijapur districts to Andhra Pradesh were continued. The number of trees tapped during the year was 6.81 lakhs. The total number of toddy shops in operation during the year was 5,749. The revenue derived from toddy shop rentals was Rs. 2071.14 lakhs and tree tax and tree rent was Rs. 45.37 lakhs.

6.1.07. The sale of Ganja was prohibited in the State. Opium continued to be issued only to licenced addicts. The number of addicts during the year was 38. Opium was also issued for medicinal and scientific purposes.

6.1.08. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act and Rules, which provided for levy and collection of duties of excise on spirituous medicines containing alcohol. opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs continued to be in force during the year under report. 21 bonded and 3 non-bonded licences were in force during the year.

6.1.09. 143 Dangerous Drugs Licences were renewed during the year. The quantity of dangerous drugs imported into the State during the year was 818.49 Kgs.

6.1.10. 9,527 excise offences were detected during the year. Out of this, 5,993 cases were disposed off, 847 cases were with the chemical examiner, 1,044 in several courts and 1,643 were under investigation.

6.1.11. The illicit manufacture of liquors in the State and smuggling of liquors from the neighbouring States continued to be the most important problems.

6.1.12. The auctioning of Gulmohwara flowers yielded a revenue of Rs. 45,100 for the year 1981.

6.1.13. Prohibition has been relaxed in Yelandur taluk in Mysore district with effect from 1st July, 1981.

6.1.14. The work relating to regeneration of date trees has been transferred from Forest Department to Excise Department to grow more date plants and date trees.

6.2. Fireforce,

6.2.01. The functions of the department of Fireforce were firefighting, rescue operations and providing ambulance services.

6.2.02. The Director was the head of the Department. There were 21 firestations in 13 districts and 4 more firestations were sanctioned during the year. Shri A. R. Nizamuddin held the post of Director of Fireforce during the year.

6.2.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 107.00 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 98.54 lakhs was spent during the year. The revenue earned by the department during the year was Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

6.2.04. 2,005 firecalls were attended during the year. The total value of property involved in these fire accidents was Rs. 1,759.27 lakhs. Of these, property worth Rs. 1,253.66 lakhs was saved. The department also attended 2,294 ambulance calls.

6.3. Home Guards and Civil Defence

6.3.01. The Home Guards was an organisation of volunteers with men and women, who, while following their own professions, willingly undertook the training required and placed their services at the disposal of the authorities concerned. Their services were utilised during emergencies both as an auxiliary to the police force and helping the community during the time of calamities like fire accidents, flood, havoc, epidemic out-break or disasters like Air Raid, building collapse, accidents, etc. The Home Guards also extended their services to act as functional units to man the essential services such as Motor Transport, Pioneer and Engineering groups, fire brigades, nursing and first aid, operation of water supply and power supply installations with the intention of providing un-interrupted services to the community. The organisation was responsible for administering; (1) The Karnataka Home Guards Act, 1962 (2) The Karnataka Home Guards Rules, 1963 and (3) The Karnataka Home Guards Fund Rules, 1967.

6.3.02. The organisation was headed by the Commandant General who was assisted by Deputy Commandant General. At the district level, the commandant was the head of the organisation. Sri D. Vijayadevaraj Urs held the post of Commandant General during the year. The staff position of the department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	4	4	4	..	..	..
Group B	8	7	7	..	..	..
Group C	260	173	159	14	30	3
Group D	67	56	56	..	9	1
Total ..	339	240	226	14	39	4

6.3.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 79.77 lakhs, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 81.07 lakhs during the year. The budget allotment and expenditure under Civil Defence were Rs. 5.41 lakhs and Rs. 5.46 lakhs respectively.

6.3.04. There were 212 Home Guard Units as at the end of the year. These consisted of 20 district headquarters units, 123 taluka units and 69 non-taluka units. As against the sanctioned strength of 17,000 the actual strength was 14,678. Five new Home Guard units at Bhagamandala (Kodagu), Maniknagar (Bidar), Belavadi (Chickmagalur), Nonavinakere and Honnavalli (Tumkur) were sanctioned during the year. Women Home Guards Wings were started at Arasikere (Hassan) and Tiptur (Tumkur).

6.3.05. The Home Guards, after enrolment, were given basic training. During the year, 11,453 persons completed basic training and 3,225 were under training. Annual training camps were held and 2,495 Home Guards participated in these camps. Selected Home Guards were deputed for advanced/specialised/leadership courses of training in subjects, such as, firefighting, first aid, rescue, unarmed combat, shallow water diving, etc., at the combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training

Institute. In these courses, 263 persons underwen training during the year. Training was also imparted tc personnel drawn from other departments such as Karnataka Electricity Board, Police, Fireforce, National Cadet Corps, Scouts, etc., and the total number of personnel trained during the year was 550. 87 persons attended training in watermanship and 9 persons were deputed for training in the National Institutions.

6.3.06. Home Guards were deployed on various occasions during the year and the total number of mandays involved in such deployment was 1,13,256.

6.3.07. During the year, "Home Guards and Civil Defence Medals" were awarded to officers on the occasion of Independence Day, 1981 and the Republic Day, 1982. Annual Day for Home Guards was celebrated on 6th December, 1981 and 10th Annual Karnataka State Home Guards professional and sports Meet 1981 was held in April, 1982.

6.3.08. Bangalore City continued to be Grade-I City for purposes of implementing Civil Defence measures. During the year, 262 Civil Defence Volunteers were trained in specialised subjects such as first aid, fire fighting, rescue, casuality service, communication etc. The question of adopting Civil Defence measures in Mangalore was under consideration of Government.

6.4. Information and Publicity.

6.4.01. The department was responsible for giving wide publicity of the several activities of the Government through the media and press publications, films, advertisements, talks, seminars, exhibitions, radio, rural forums, photos etc., and also organisation and promotion of cultural activities.

6.4.02. The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Joint Directors, nine Deputy Directors and other supporting staff and divisional and District Officers at the Division and district levels. During the year under report, Sri Vijay Sasnur functioned as the Director.

6.4.03. The total budget allotment of the department, during the year was Rs. 97.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 147.00 lakhs under non-plan schemes and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 75.02 lakhs and Rs. 138.68 lakhs respectively.

6.4.04. The Press and the News Section continued to publicise the activities of various Government departments through press note, news items, hand-outs, feature articles, success stories etc., by publishing the same in newspapers published both within and outside the State. It also kept Government informed of the public reaction. During 1981-82, 5,741 English, 3,235 Kannada Press releases were issued; 15,220 paper clippings were sent to the Governor and to the Ministers; 225 press conferences were arranged. In addition, 66 special articles on the socio economic programmes of the State were released. Tours to journalists were arranged to important projects.

6.4.05. During the year under report, 'Janapada' a Wall Newspaper which was started during the year 1981-82 depicting highlight of a particular programme of Government, hitherto brought out monthly was brought out once in a fortnight. As a result of encouragement it received, the number of copies printed was increased from 10,000 to 15,000. Besides supplying to village Panchayats, Government Offices and Educational Institutions, this wall newspaper was also displayed in all important bus stations, railway stations and other public places. The Janapada weekly which was in a tabloid form hither-to was converted into a magazine and brought out with an attractive colour cover page once in a month. This

magazine apart from highlighting the programmes and policies of the Government was also dedicated for the literature and cultural heritage of the state.

6.4.06. The monthly magazines 'March of Karnataka' in English and 'Karnataka Vikasa' in Kannada were continued to be published. During the year under report, one special number of the magazine 'March of Karnataka' to mark the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Kannada Rajyotsava was brought out. Besides, a book entitled 'Karnataka, 1981' highlighting the progress achieved by the State Government was also brought out.

6.4.07. The following publications, folders and wall newspapers were also brought out by the Department: (1) 'Samarpana' a collection of speeches of the Chief Minister (Publication), 'Evils of Drinking', 'Flag day appeal' (folders) and 'Census Operation', 'Communal Harmony' (wall newspapers).

6.4.08. During the year 1981-82, 307 movie coverages and 718 photo coverages were made by the Photo and News Reel section. 25 News reels were released through the Film Division Circuit, 29,514 photographs of different sizes were taken on important occasions for press publicity and departmental exhibitions. Two documentary films on (i) All India 25th Police Duty Meet and (ii) Police Mass Band in colour were completed, of which the former was released through the Film Division Circuit.

6.4.09. The department continued to release and display classified advertisements on the achievements of the Government in socio-economic fields on important occassions like Independence day, Rajyotsava Day, Republic Day etc., to eligible newspapers and periodicals both within and outside the State. As a part of field publicity to educate the mass, particularly the rural folks, 3,500 film shows were arranged in semi-urban and rural areas.

6.4.10. The song and drama unit had organised Kannada Rajyotsava celebrations in various metropolitan cities, like, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, Hyderabad. Calcutta etc., Four new dramas exclusively for this programme, were produced by this unit. The unit also gave programme in 16 districts of the state during the year. Various dramas having themes on 'Harijan Welfare', 'Evils of Drinking', 'Rural Development', etc., were performed both by the unit and other amature troops sponsored by the unit. 16 dance and music programmes, 10 folk art performances were also sponsored by this unit.

6.4.11. An amount of Rs. 27.5 lakhs as subsidy was given to 38 feature films produced in the State. Rs. 6.37 lakhs was sanctioned for cash awards. medals, certificates, holding the film award functions, etc. During the year under report Rs. 0.19 lakh was collected as projection charges at the Priyadarshini Auditorium of the Department. 157 films were sanctioned. 50 per cent entertainment tax concessions.

6.4.12. The following documentary films were produced by the Film Industry, (ii) Communal Harmony. of Kannada Film Industry, (ii) Communal Harmony, (iii) Kannada Sahitya Sammelana, (iv) Karnataka-1981, (v) Killer Drink, (vi) Soligara Siri, (vii) Navu Manujare.

6.4.13. Three study tours-one for tribal students within the state and two for tribal adults outside the state-were conducted.

6.4.14. 4,500 community radio sets were continued to be maintained at villages. During the year under report, 35 battery operated community radio sets were converted to work on electricity.

6.4.15. The department continued to participate in various exhibitions like Dasara Industrial Exhibitions at Mysore. Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at Hassan,

International Trade Fair at New Delhi. During 1981-82, a special exhibition on 'Harijan Welfare' was arranged in Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore. 322 small exhibitions on development programmes of Government were arranged by the field officers. Besides, a colourful tableau on the theme of Hoysala architecture was presented in the Republic Day Parade at New Delhi.

6.4.16. As a part of propaganda and publicity programme, 350 film shows, 30 seminars, 14 dramas and 310 harikathas and lavanies were arranged, particularly in slums and villages. To make people aware of the hazards of drinking, exhibitions, street plays, puppet shows were arranged by the department apart from displaying same on tin boards and multi-coloured wall posters in public places, Government offices; etc.

6.5. Motor Vehicles

6.5.01. The Motor Vehicles Department was responsible for regulation of the road transport development in the state, and also for administration and collection of tax on motor vehicles, passenger and goods vehicles under the following Acts and Rules *viz.*, (1) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, (2) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Rules, 1963, (3) Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957 and (4) The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1957.

6.5.02. The Commissioner for Transport was the Head of the department. At the headquarters, the Commissioner was assisted by Deputy Commissioner for Transport and Secretary, State Transport Authority, Planning and Development Officer and Head-quarters Assistant, Financial Assistant, Law Officer, Assistant Transport Commissioner and other supporting staff. At the divisional level, the Commissioner was assisted by Five Deputy Commissioners of Transport, each incharge of a division, at the regional level by Regional Transport Officers and at sub-regional level by Assistant Regional Transport Officers. Smt. Renuka Viswanathan was holding the

post of Commissioner for Transport till 14th August 1981 and Shri S. M. Pattanaik thereafter. The staff position during the year was as follows.

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Men*	*Women*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	35	29	28	1	1	1
Group B	115	69	68	1	6	..
Group C	1,371	995	928	67	160	26
Group D	293	172	170	2	56	3
Total :	1,814	1,265	1,194	71	223	30

6.5.03. During the year, three Assistant Regional Transport Officers were promoted to the cadre of Regional Transport Officers and five Senior Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were promoted to the post of Assistant Regional Transport Officers.

6.5.04. During the year under report the budget allotment was Rs. 153.20 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 150.97 lakhs and income earned by the department was Rs. 5,512.48 lakhs.

6.5.05. The provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules relating to issue of driving licences were continued to be enforced. As at the end of the year, there were 4,41,052 driving and 63,943 conductors licences in force and during the year a revenue of Rs. 91.56 lakhs was realised on account of issue and renewal of these licences.

6.5.06. During the year, 47,603 vehicles were newly registered and a sum of Rs. 50.44 lakhs was realised by way of registration fees. The total vehicle strength as at the end of the year was 4,53,614. The

Regional Transport Officers counterchecked 26,917 vehicles during the year. During the year, 7,858 fitness certificates were issued and 51,671 fitness certificates were renewed thereby realising a revenue of Rs. 49.27 lakhs.

6.5.07. There were bilateral reciprocal agreements for the operation of stage carriages including motor cabs between Karnataka and the other States. Permits were issued to 193 tourist motor cabs to ply on the inter-state routes and 100 tourist motor cabs and 36 tourist omni buses for all India Operation.

6.5.08. Under the reciprocal agreement between Karnataka State and other neighbouring states, 10,405 permits were issued and 10,831 permits were counter-signed.

6.5.09. In order to encourage transportation of goods throughout the country speedily and economically, the Government of India had introduced a special scheme for the issue of 800 permits for goods vehicles and out of this, 547 permits were issued during the year.

6.5.10. Under the provisions of the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Tax Act 1957, tax was levied on all motor vehicles registered and kept for use in the state of Karnataka. The Commissioner for Transport was the licensing Officer in respect of vehicles owned by fleet owners having 100 and more transport vehicles. The number of vehicles owned by the fleet owners and tax amount collected during the year were as follows :—

Name of the fleet owner	*Vehicles (No.)*	*Amount collected (Rs. lakhs)*
1	2	3
1. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (non use 685).	4,650	1,274.48
2. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	182	14.73
Total	4,832	1,289.21

6.5.11. The right to levy tax or tolls by the Local Bodies on motor vehicles was taken over by the Government and compensation in lieu, thereof was paid. A sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs was allotted for payment of compensation to the local bodies, out of which Rs. 14.05 lakhs was authorised to be paid during the year.

6.6. Police.

6.6.01. The department of Police was responsible for maintenance of law and order in the State. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Police. The post of Director General of Police was created on 15th December 1981. The Director General was assisted by Special Inspector General of Police, Additional Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police and other officers and officials. Shri G.V. Rao functioned as Director General of Police during the year. The staff strength of the department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Persons in position*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	293	268	267	1	20	5
Group B	528	499	499	..	31	7
Group C	11,588	10,529	10,270	259	1,285	159
Group D	30,531	28,572	28,324	248	5,057	692
Total :	42,940	39,868	39,360	508	6,373	863

6.6.02. During the year 2,245 persons were recruited to the constabulary and 200 persons in the Sub-Inspectors cadre were also recruited. The total strength of Karnataka State Reserve Police stood at 3,931 at the end of the year 1981. The Police Motor Transport had 1,444 vehicles at the end of the year.

6.6.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department were as follows :

(Rs. in Crores)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
Non-plan	43.72	41.14
State Plan	1.45	1.17
Total ..	45.17	42.31

6.6.04. The total cognizable crimes reported during the calendar year 1981, was 79,605. The number of murders during the year 1981 was 942.

6.6.05. During the year, 46,580 cases were charge sheeted. As at the end of the year, 61,768 cases were pending trial in the courts, while 16,900 cases were under investigation, 17,285 cases ended in acquittal or discharge and 11,653 cases were compounded in court. The number of cases decided by the court was 39,402 of which 12,989 ended in conviction. Property worth Rs. 894.23 lakhs was lost and the property recovered was worth Rs. 268.10 lakhs, 73 persons escaped from police custody and of whom 70 persons were rearrested.

6.6.06. The Corps of Detective consisted of 4 squads *viz.*, (1) Homicide and Burglary Squad, (2) Fraud Squad, (3) Counterfeit and Arms Squad and (4) Special Enquiry Squad. The Homicide and Burglary Squad investigated 32 cases, the Fraud Squad 266 cases, the Counterfeit and Arms Squad 270 cases and the Special Enquiry Squad 8 cases during the year.

6.6.07. Intelligence cells were formed in each Squad of the COD. The information collected by these squads was compiled by the Criminal Investigation Bureau. Name Index cards with up-to-date information regarding

whereabouts, modus operandi, sphere of operation, physical particulars, property possessed, etc., were maintained in respect of criminals.

6.6.08. The Finger Print Bureau continued to assist in the detection of cases. There were 57,015 finger print slips on record at the beginning of the year and 59,252 finger print slips at the end of the year. 75 cases were detected by means of finger prints.

6.6.09. The C.I.D. Forest Cell helped in detection of 463 cases. These cases pertained to smuggling of forest produce and destruction of wild life. The Food Cell conducted 1,211 raids and booked 266 cases. The value of essential commodities seized was Rs. 77.07 lakhs.

6.6.10. The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell collected intelligence and conducted enquiries regarding various allegations pertaining to the problems of SCs/STs. During the year, 1,080 petitions were received in the Cell of which 103 petitions were sent to District Officers for necessary action, 128 petitions for their reports and 849 petitions were taken up for enquiry by the cell.

6.6.11. Almost all Police stations were connected by wireless and the District Headquarters and State Headquarters through teleprinters. During the year, the Police Computer Wing collected data in respect of 75,174 criminals. After due verification, data were taken on computer files for further processing/updating. Efforts were made to collect back data to build up a comprehensive data bank of crimes and criminals. The Disk operating system was implemented during the year. The police computer wing compiled the pensioners' directory during the year.

6.6.12. The Dog Squad of the police department had 28 dogs.

6.6.13. During the year, the Government sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to the Karnataka Police Benevolent Fund with a condition that part of the amount should be spent on establishing book banks for the benefit of the children of Police Personnel. The Police Benevolent Fund had a balance of Rs. 219.64 lakhs at the end of the year.

6.6.14. Village Defence Parties were functioning in a number of villages in the State.

6.6.15. The Police Training College, Mysore., conducted various courses. The Special Branch Training Institute, Bangalore conducted various courses for the executive staff with a view to undertake intensive study of various problems faced by the Police Force, the Police Research Centre continued to function.

6.7. Prisons

6.7.01. The functions of the Department of Prisons were to run the Government jails and prisons, ensure security of convicts and undertrial prisoners. The department was also engaged in moulding the mind and character of the prisoners and transforming them into good citizens through various reformative measures.

6.7.02. The department was headed by the Inspector General of Prisons. The staff-strength of the department at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	22	21	21	..	1	1
Group B	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	1	..
Group C	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,02[illegible]	[illegible]7	[illegible]3	[illegible]7
Group D	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]0	..	17	..
Total	1,47[illegible]	[illegible],11[illegible]	[illegible],10[illegible]	[illegible]7	[illegible]2	18

6.7.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 229.07 lakhs the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 225.18 lakhs.

6.7.04. There were 100 prisons in the State, of which 4 were Central Prisons, 8 District Prisons, 8 District Headquarter Sub-jails, 2 Special Sub-jails 75 Taluka Sub-jails, 1 Open Air Jail, 1 Borstal School and 1 Juvenile jail. Besides, one Prison Training Institute was also functioning.

6.7.05. 50,946 prisoners were admitted during the year making a total of 57,522 prisoners during the year. 49,995 prisoners were released leaving a balance of 7,527 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners during the year was 4,153.

6.7.06. During the year, a total number of 15,074 convicts were admitted making a total of 19,352 convicted prisoners during the year. Of these, 14,734 prisoners were released leaving a balance of 4,618 prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicted prisoners was 2,731.

6.7.07. Nine escapes took place during the year, making the total number of prisoners at large to 80. Seven prisoners were recaptured during the year. 84 major and 101 minor offences were committed by the prisoners in jails. 196 prisoners were employed as convicted officers.

6.7.08. The following table shows the population of undertrial prisoners in major jails and sub-jails.

(*Persons in Number*)

Particulars	*Major jails*	*Sub-jails*
1	2	3
1. Prisoners at the beginning of the year ..	1,510	788
2. Prisoners admitted during the year ..	21,875	13,903
3. Prisoners released on bail ..	12,525	10,179
4. Prisoners discharged by courts ..	6,512	1,806
5. Prisoners convicted and sentenced ..	1,573	724
6. Prisoners transferred to other jails/ other State Prisons.	770	1,052
7. Prisoners as at the end of the year ..	1,990	919
8 Daily average number of prisoners confined	2,100	1,906

6.7.09. Agriculture, horticulture and industries like textile weaving, carpentry, woollen and cotton carpet making, tailoring, rattan and coir industry, printing and book-binding, laundry, soap and phenyle making black-smithy, bleaching and dyeing, tent making, etc., were taught in prisons. During the year, articles worth Rs. 44.47 lakhs was manufactured.

6.7.10. Literacy classes were conducted in jails with the help of paid teachers and literate convicts. Adult education classes were conducted under the Adult Education Programme. News papers, magazines, journals, etc., were provided. Canteen facilities were also provided in jails. Eligible prisoners were allowed to avail parole and furlough facilities. During the year, the number of prisoners released on parole was 19 and on furlough 113.

6.7.11. "The Wage Earning Scheme" was working satisfactorily. Prisoners were permitted to send a portion of their earnings to their families. Wages paid to prisoners amounted to Rs. 1.86 lakhs during the year.

6.7.12. The "Open Air Jail" at Koramangala in Bangalore City continued to function. Well behaved long term prisoners were lodged in this open air jail. The purpose was to impart training in modern methods of Agriculture and Horticulture. The institution earned an income of Rs. 3.76 lakhs during the year.

6.7.13. Convicts below the age of 21 years were admitted to the Borstal School at Dharwar. At the beginning of the year, there were 54 lads and 19 lads were admitted during the year. 36 lads were released during the year, leaving a balance of 37 at the end of the year. The daily average number of lads during the year was 36. The total expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7.30 lakhs. The total value of articles manufactured in the Borstal School was Rs. 4.71 lakhs. The total value of garden produce during the year was Rs. 54,929.

6.7.14. The Prison Training Institute continued to impart training to the executive stac, viz., Warders and Head Warders. During the year, two batches of 40 trainees each completed training.

6.8. Tourism.

6.8.01. Commencing from the year 1981-82, it was planned to develop Tourism in Karnataka on the principle of travel circuit concept. The underlying idea was that, tourist facilities should be developed in an integrated manner, that is, that all facilities required by the tourists were to be made available at the selected centres. This had given scope for the tourist planners for intensive development of facilities by pooling the facilities available at different sources.

6.8.02. Based on the travel circuit concept, development projects were being worked out in the two well established Travel Circuits in Karnataka which cover Bijapur–Badami–Hospet in the North and Bangalore–Mysore–Hassan in the South. The development of tourists spot also stretched on the coastal regions comprising of Mangalore, Ullal, Malpe, Maravanthe and Karwar.

6.8.03. The department was headed by a Commissioner. He was assisted by three Deputy Directors, five Tourist Officers, six Assistant Tourist Officers and other supporting staff. Sri T. P. Issar functioned as the Commissioner during the year under report.

6.8.04. Recognising the importance of tourism, there was a spurt in the budget provision particuarly under plan scheme. The total budget provision for the department during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 158.00 lakhs, of which Rs. 145.00 lakhs was for plan schemes and Rs. 13.00 lakhs was for non-plan schemes. The corresponding figures for the previous year (for the year 1980-81) were

Rs. 70.00 lakhs under plan and Rs. 12.00 lakhs under non-plan. Government released a sum of Rs. 46.08 lakhs to the Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation as share capital. Government had also released Rs. 86.75 lakhs for re-doing of illumination of Brindavan Gardens. Besides, the Government of India had conveyed the approval for the Central Assistance of Rs. 40.00 lakhs towards the cost of civil works and horticultural land scaping relating to re-doing of illumination of Brindavan Gardens. The scheme which had been sanctioned envisaged a number of novel features like Sonorisation, Dynamic lighting, Ambient Pipe Music and Musical Dancing fourtains.

6.8.05. As a part of providing tourist facilities, various facilities such as Tourist Rest Houses, Cottages, Canteens were provided at Dandeli, Devarayanadurga, Aihole, Srirangapatna. The department had also made arrangements for conducted tours to places like Hampi, T.B. Dam, Badami, Aihole, Pattadkal, Belur, Halebid and Sravanabelagola from respective taluk head-quarters.

6.8.06. As a part of publicity drive, a good number of advertisements were released to leading news papers and periodicals. Besides, the department also participated in exhibitions held in Mysore (Dasara Exhibition), Madras (All India Tourist Trade Fair), Dharmasthala (installation of new statue of Bahubali) and Bangalore (Youth Congress Convention).

6.8.07. During the year under report, a multi coloured folder on Karnataka, folders on Bangalore, Mysore, Belur, Halebid, a special booklet on Bahubali on the occasion of "Pratishtapana" Celebrations of Lord Bahubali in Dharmasthala and Calendar depicting the past glory of Vijayanagara Empire were brought out by the department.

6.8.08. During the year 1981-82, 'Guide Training Programme, a three months' course—was organised by the department and 45 candidates were trained in various aspects of travel and tourism.

6.8.09. During the second week of November 1981, "Tourist Week" was organised by the department on a trial basis. As a part of this, various Cultural Programmes in Bangalore, Bijapur, Madikeri, Belur, Gulbarga and Bidar, Film Festival in Bangalore and an Art Exhibition exhibiting Paintings, Handicrafts, Jewellary, Silk, etc., were arranged. In addition, a Special Fire Works display was also arranged.

6.9. Sainik Welfare and Resettlement

6.9.01. The Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement was responsible for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen in the State. An Advisory Board, headed by the Chief Minister, oversees the working of this Department.

6.9.02. The Director was the Head of the Department with headquarters at Bangalore. Eight district level officers were functioning under the administrative control of the Director, at Bangalore, Mysore, Kodagu (Madikeri), Dakshina Kannada (Mangalore), Uttara Kannada (Karwar), Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur, each covering two-three districts. The Director was assisted by Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. Col. K. C. Aiyanna held the post of Director during the year. The sanctioned strength and persons in position during the year were as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	10	8	8	..	..	..
Group B	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group C	65	41	41	..	1	..
Group D	25	23	21	2	3	..
Total :	102	72	70	2	4	..

Two posts of Assistant Directors, 8 posts of Superintendents, 8 posts of First Division Clerks, 2 posts of Accountants and 1 post of Driver were created during the year.

6.9.03. The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 11.40 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 7.96 lakhs.

6.9.04. As a measure of resettlement of ex-servicemen, concessions/benefits regarding employment, self-employment, educational concessions, medical concessions, land and housing grants, etc.. were given by the Government of Karnataka.

(a) **Employment.**—10 per cent of direct recruitment vacancies were reserved in both State Government and Public Sector under takings for ex-servicemen, including disabled Jawans, their families and dependents of jawans killed in action. This department was given powers to co-sponsor ex-servicemen for filling the vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen. During the period under report, 756 ex-servicemen were provided with employment in the State Government and its undertakings and the private sector in the State.

(b) **Self-employment.**—10 per cent of national permits and State Transport permits were reserved for ex-servicemen. Free sites measuring 10′ x 10′ and a grant of Rs. 1,500 were given to disabled ex-servicemen for putting up Jai Jawan stalls. Government Dairy offered liberal opportunities to ex-servicemen for milk distribution. 10 per cent of land available in any Village/Taluk is reserved for allotment to defence service personnel and ex-servicemen.

(c) **Educational Concessions.**—2½ per cent of total seats in Technical Institutions were reserved for children of serving personnel and ex-servicemen. Full educational concessions were given to the children and dependents of

(i) serving personnel, (ii) disabled, (iii) persons killed in action and (iv) military pensioners. Book grants, scholarship and stipends were given.

(d) **Medical Concessions.**—Government extended the free medical treatment including exemption from special ward charges in all State Government hospitals also in addition to Military Hospitals to ex-servicemen.

(e) **Lands and Housing.**—9 per cent of sites formed by the Bangalore Development Authority and 10 per cent of sites formed by the Municipalities and Local Boards, City Improvement Trust Boards were reserved for allotment to ex-servicemen and serving personnel. Houses were built for the families of persons killed in 1971 conflict and seriously disabled jawans and gave them at free of cost In addition, land and cash grants were also given.

(f) **Military Boys' Hostels.**—There were 5 Military Boys' Hostels at Dharwad, Karwar, Belgaum, Athani and Nippani. Children of ex-servicemen and those killed in action were admitted to these hostels and provided with free boarding and lodging. During the year, 113 boarders were admitted to these hostels.

(g) **Rest House.**—Four Military Rest Houses located at Belgaum, Athani, Karwar and Madikeri provided boarding facilities to the ex-servicemen at a nominal rate.

(h) **Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund.**—The Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund was utilised for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents. During the year, 425 persons were given book grants worth Rs. 21,250; 468 persons were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 81,900; 141 persons were given death relief grants worth Rs. 70,500 and 36 persons were given sewing machines (valued at Rs. 25,563). The cash balance of the Fund as at the end of the year was Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

(i) **Special Fund.**—During the year, 390 persons were granted scholarships and stipends costing Rs. 81,600 p.m., 2 persons were given subsidy on interest of Rs. 388

for loans for setting up small scale industries. 305 persons were given monthly grants totalling to Rs. 18,300 during the year and 53 persons were given annual maintenance grants of Rs. 31,800. The cash balance of this fund as at the end of the year was Rs. 42.16 lakhs.

(j) **Flag Day Fund.**—Armed Forces Flag Day was observed on 7th December 1981. A sum of Rs. 1.30 lakhs was collected by sale of token car flags. The target fixed for the State was Rs. 1.20 lakhs. 40 per cent of the target figure and 20 per cent of the amount over and above the target fixed was remitted to Kendriya Sainik Board. 10 per cent of the flag day collection at district level was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Directors of districts for the assistance of ex-servicemen and families. The balance amount was transferred to the Welfare Fund of Rajya Sainik Board.

(k) **War Awards.**—79 parents of ex-servicemen/ service personnel were issued war awards and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 17,600.

129 persons were given gallantry awards during the year.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1. Religious and Charitable Endowments.

7.1.01. The department was responsible for the administration and maintenance of various religious and charitable institutions within and outside the State. The department continued to administer the following Acts viz., (1)Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927; (2) Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1957; (3) Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950; (4) Hyderabad Endowments Regulations, and (5) Coorg Temple Funds Management Act.

7.1.02. The Commissioner was the head of the department. Sri M. Krishnamurthy held the post of Commissioner till 23rd July, 1981 and Sri Ramesh Kumar thereafter.

7.1.03. The budget allotment of the department for the year under report was Rs. 145.05 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 86.58 lakhs.

7.1.04. The Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act, 1927 was inforce in 9 districts, in which area 14,849 muzrai institutions were covered under this Act. During the year, 4 village institutions of Tumkur district were converted into minor muzrai institutions. No private institutions were taken over by Government.

7.1.05. The following institutions situated outside Karnataka continued to be maintained by the department during the year under report.

(i) Karnataka State Charities, Tirumala Tirupathi

This choultry was maintained by the Government by providing grants as sanctioned in the scale of income and

expenditure. The choultry was managed by a Special Officer assisted by 53 staff members. To provide better amenities to the visiting pilgrims, Guest house/Cottage/Pravasi Soudha and Choultry cum Kalyana Mantap Complex were constructed. The Karnataka Choultry-cum-Kalyana Mantap at an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakhs was under construction. Government reconstituted the Advisory Board of the Karnataka State Charities, Tirumala Tirupathi, during the year under the Chairmanship of the Endowment Commissioner. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 5.45 lakhs and Rs. 3.91 lakhs respectively.

(ii) Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi

This institution was managed by a Peshkar and other supporting staff. Accommodation was provided to the pilgrims from Karnataka and other States. 2,266 pilgrims stayed in the Chatram during the year. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 25,616 and Rs. 19,814 respectively.

(iii) Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam

This choultry was managed by the manager assisted by other staff. 6,469 pilgrims stayed in the choultry during the year. The income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 27,877 and Rs. 28,713 respectively.

(iv) Karnataka State Charities, Mantralayam

A Kalyana Mantapa-cum-Choultry complex was under construction at Mantralaya, at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.90 lakhs.

(v) Sanskrit College, Melkote

There were 11 pundits in various Shastras, Vedas, etc., in this college. There was also an Agama section having three Agamiks to give opinion, suggestion and guidance in the matter relating to Agama shastras in the temples of the State and also at functions like Prathisthapanas,

Ashtabhandans, etc. During the year under report, 4 Prathisthapanas, 6 Kalakarshanas, and 4 Jeernodhara Prathistapanas were performed under the supervision of Agama Pundits. The Agamiks also inspect the religious institutions to see that the poojas were performed as per shastras and guide the Archakas and Agamiks of the temples in the performance of poojas, rathothsavam, etc.

7.1.06. There were two educational institutions under the control of this department, viz., (i) the Agama Section in the Maharaja Sanskrit College, Mysore and (2) the Sanskrit College, Melkote. 5 Professors and 4 Assistant Professors were working in the Agama section of Maharaja's Sanskrit College. Archaks of the temples were trained in this college. The students studying in Agama section were provided with accommodation facilities. The Advisory Board for Agama studies and examinations gave suggestions on development of agama shastras and on conducting examinations.

7.1.07. The Coorg Temple Fund Management Act, VIII, 1956 covered ten institutions referred to in the schedule of the Coorg Act. The total receipt and expenditure during the year were Rs. 2.09 lakhs and Rs. 2.13 lakhs respectively.

7.1.08. The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951 continued to be in force in Dakshina Kannada, Bellary districts and Kollegal taluk of Mysore district. There were 1061 assessable temples and mutts in these areas.

7.1.09. The administration of the religious institutions in Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur continued to be governed by the Hyderabad Endowment Regulations. There were a total of 10,282 institutions of which 7,310 were registered.

7.1.10. The Bombay Public Trust Act was in force in Uttarakannada, Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum districts.

7.1.11. The number of Trusts Registered in the Public Trust Registration office as at the end of the year was 10,600.

7.1.12. The following special institutions governed by Special Acts/Rules were under the control of this department.

(a) Sri Renuka Yellamma Temple, Saundatti

This was governed by the Renuka Yellamma Devasthana (Administration) Act, 1974. Government have constituted a Board of Trustees under the Chairmanship of Special Deputy Commissioner, Belgaum. The income of the temple during the year was Rs. 8.59 lakhs.

(b) Sri Yediyur Siddalingeswaraswamy Temple, Yediyur

The Administration of the temple was governed by Sri Siddalingeswaraswamy Muzrai Institution (Management) Rules, 1967.

(c) Sri Srikanteswaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud

There was an Advisory Committee, known as Committee of Dharmadarsis, which assisted in the internal management of the institution. The annual income and expenditure of the temple during the year under report were Rs. 13.86 lakhs and Rs. 7.11 lakhs respectively.

(d) Palace Muzrai Institutions

These institutions were governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions (Management) Rules, 1978. There were 23 institutions governed under these rules.

(e) Sri Sravanabelagola Muzrai Institutions

These institutions were governed by the S.D.J.M.I. Management Rules, 1967 and the committee had 32 temples under its control.

7.1.13. The Endowment Commissioner was the Chief Controlling Authority to operate the accounts under Tasdik Allowance. The determinations of tasdik allowance was completed in six districts During the year, a budget provision of Rs. 1.25 crores was provided for payment of interim and final tasdik allowance. The department issued 842 title deeds for payment of interim annuity to the religious and charitable institutions in the State.

7.1.14. Revised cash grants to mutts and religious institutions in the old Mysore area were granted by Government. During the year, cash grants amounting to Rs. 4.99 lakhs were paid to various institutions in old Mysore area.

7.1.15. An amount of Rs. 43.02 lakhs was sanctioned to various institutions including non-muzrai institutions in the State for repairs and renovations, as also for construction of Kalyana Mantaps.

7.2. Registration and Stamps.

7.2.01. The Department of Registration and Stamps was responsible for administering (i) The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 and Rules thereunder, (2) The Indian Registration Act, 1908 and Rules thereunder, (3) The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 and Rules thereunder, (4) The Karnataka Court fees and Suits valuation Act, 1958 and Rules thereunder, (5) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and Rules thereunder and (6) The Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, and Rules thereunder.

7.2.02. The Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records was the Ex-Officio Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka. At the Head quarters, he was assisted by three Head Quarters Assistants. At the district level, the Special Deputy Commissioner, functioned as the Ex-Officio District Registrars. Sub-districts (mostly taluks) were under the jurisdiction of Sub-registrars who functioned also as Registrars of Marriages and Marriage Officers under Special marriage Act, Sri G.

Muniyappa held the post of Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps in Karnataka and Registration of Firms and Societies of Bangalore Corporation Area.

7.2.03. As at the end of the year, there were 19 District Registry Offices and 197 Sub-Registry offices in the State. The total number of documents registered during the year under report in Book I, III and IV was, 3,41,229. Owing to the implementation of the Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation Act, 1966, there was a decline in the number of documents registered during the year by 1,16,179 documents compared to provious year. The aggregate value of all the transactions covered during the year was Rs. 310.84 crores, showing, however, an increase of Rs. 92.12 crores as compared to previous year due to registration of documents having higher value. The total revenue of the department during the year 1981-82 was Rs. 29.30 crores as against Rs. 29.08 crores in 1980-81. The increase was mainly due to sale of court fee stamps, receipt stamps and copying sheets under 'B' Stamps, Judicial and sale of general stamp paper under 'C' Stamps, Non-Judicial, albeit a decrease in the total accrual of 'D' Registration Fee from Rs. 3.46 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 2.38 crores in 1981-82.

7.2.04. The total expenditure of the department during the year under report was Rs. 2.02 crores.

Head	*Receipt*	*Expenditure*
	(Rs. Crores)	
"D"	2.38	1.11
"C"	21.58	0.74
"B"	5.33	0.17
	29.29	2.02

7.2.05. The stamp duty foregone (because of concessions/exemptions) during the year accounted to Rs. 350.65 lakhs. Registration fees foregone during the year amounted to Rs. 76.88 lakhs.

7.2.06. The total number of applications received for registration of documents under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 was 4,880. The total number of applications received for copies and searches during the year was 1,728. The filing of application under section 60, 61, 62 and 63 during the year was 1,023. The total receipts during the year under the Indian Partnership Act was Rs. 76,903.

7.2.07. Under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960, 2,809 societies were registered during the year. Total revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1.35 lakhs.

7.3. Revenue Department

7.3.01. The Revenue Department was the oldest Department in the State having direct contact with the public. The main functions of the Department were to implement the progressive Socio-economic programmes of the Government. The Department was responsible for maintenance of law and order with the co-operation of the Police Department. Maintenance of records of rights of landed properties and effecting changes therein from time to time and keeping land records up-to-date were other functions of the Department. Another function of the department was to maintain the boundary mark of hiduvali and non-hiduvali lands with the co-operation of the Survey and Settlement Department. One more function of the department was to conduct elections to the Parliament, Assembly, Taluk Development Boards, City and Town Municipalities, Village Panchayats, DCC Banks, PLD Banks and Co-operative Societies etc. Collection of land revenue and other Government dues was yet another important function of the department. Granting lands to the poor and needy persons was also done by this Department. The department played a key role in the implementation of social

justice programmes like land reforms, debt relief, restoration of alienated lands to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes granting the available lands to the needy and poor persons, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers etc., The department also implemented programmes such as security measures, grant of oldage pensions to the aged and destitutes, grant of pensions to the physically handicapped persons. The department played a vital role in undertaking precautionary measures against natural calamities like flood, fire, drought, etc.

Bangalore Division

7.3.02. Smt. Achala Moulik was the Divisional Commissioner during the year. The Divisional Commissioner was assisted by the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts at the district level, Assistant Commissioners at the Sub-Divisional level and Tahsildars at the Taluk level.

7.3.03. During the year under report, unauthorised occupation of the land to the extent of 1006 hectares was regularised as per the Government Order. This regularisation benefitted 1,461 persons, of them 1,045 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The extent of land regularised to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 692 hectares. Alienation of land detected was 11,867 hectares out of which 2424 hectares of land was restored.

7.3.04. 429 applications under section 38 of Land reforms Act were received from the people of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga districts. Of the 329 applications disposed of, 179 applications were in favour of the applicants.

7.3.05. 11,940 rent recovery applications were received under section 52. Of these, 3823 applications were disposed off. 29346 applications were received under Inam Abolition Act. Of these, 22,622 applications were disposed off and 19,364 applications were in favour of the applicants. 3965 writ petitions were filed against the orders of the Land Tribunals.

7.3.06. An expenditure of Rs. 360.75 lakhs was incurred during the year under report. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 876.55 lakhs.

Belgaum Division

7.3.07. During the year under report, Sri Cecil Noronha was the Divisional Commissioner till 12th October, 1981 and Sri S. Dorai Raju succeeded him thereafter.

7.3.08. The staff strength of the department at the end of the year was as given below:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	52	51	51	..	6	..
Group B	114	114	113	1	8	1
Group C	4,547	4,140	4,028	112	..	11
Group D	612	610	610	..	88	3
Total	5,325	4,915	4,802	113	102	15

7.3.09. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 459.48 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 437.21 lakhs was incurred by the Division during the year. The revenue realised by the division during the year was Rs. 372.60 lakhs.

7.3.10. The total demand and collection of various Government dues during the year were as follows:

Item	*Demand*	*Collection*
1	2	3 *Rs. in lakhs*
1. Land Revenue	232.93	222.83
2. Surcharge on L.R.	1.10	0.07
3. Health Cess	42.93	38.42
4. Education Cess	25.43	22.69
5. Library Cess	3.62	1.15
6. Local Cess	102.85	88.66
7. Maintenance Cess	66.26	14.15
8. Betterment Levy	16.55	1.45
9. Takavi Loan	379.93	59.96
10 Irrigation loan	18.90	3.76
11. Land Improvement Loan	63.43	29.36

7.3.11. During the year, 1260 villages covering an area of 1,31,825 hectares in Bijapur district and 1,20,836 hectares in Dharwad district were affected by adverse seasonal conditions. Relief works were taken up in these districts.

7.3.12. Out of 2,71,438 applications received under the Land Reforms Act, 2,71,254 applications were disposed off. Out of these, 1,93,533 applications were decided in favour of tenants.

7.3.13. Occupancy prices were fixed in respect of 1,72,994 cases involving an amount of Rs. 2,060.74 lakhs. Of these, Rs. 1,063.45 lakhs were recovered from ex-tenants. Occupancy Certificates were issued in respect of 1,88,846 cases. Compensation to the tune of Rs. 1,224.24 lakhs were paid to ex-landlords.

7.3.14. Out of the total area of 41,534 hectares of surplus lands in the Division, 20,284 hectares were distributed among 9,257 beneficiaries.

7.3.15. 29,838 houses were constructed under the People's Housing Scheme. 1,21,721 house sites were distributed to eligible persons since inception of the scheme.

7.3.16. Old-Age Pension was sanctioned to 89,803 persons since inception of the scheme. 4,657 physically handicapped persons were sanctioned pension during the year.

Gulbarga Division.

7.3.17. Sri M. Chittaranjana Das held the post of Divisional Commissioner till 15th November, 1981 and Sri V. Balasubramanian was in charge thereafter. The staff position as at the end of the year was as follows.

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	44	44	44	..	1	..
Group B	76	76	76	..	8	1
Group C	3,173	2,820	2,787	33	333	95
Group D	692	675	574	101	132	2
Total	3,985	3,615	3,481	134	474	98

7.3.18. During the year, the department earned a revenue of Rs. 514.26 lakhs. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 242.92 lakhs.

7.3.19. The major activities during the year were the following:

(a) Scarcity relief works were continued upto September 1981 to provide employment and relief to the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and to complete the incomplete works. An expenditure of Rs. 245.43 lakhs was incurred for providing various relief works.

(b) Oldage pension was sanctioned to 11,084 persons. 3,048 physically handicapped and 13 mentally-retarded persons were sanctioned pension.

(c) Under the land Reforms Act, 6,829 tenants were granted occupancy rights during the year. The cumulative position as at the end of the year was 22,146. During the year, 17,609 hectares of surplus land was taken into possession and an extent of 2,249 hectares were distributed during the year. In 633 cases, an amount of Rs. 23.14 lakhs was paid as compensation. A premium amount of Rs. 5.41 lakhs was collected from 453 tenants. 17,503 hectares of lands were regularised during the year. 233 cases covering an extent of 933 hectares of land was restored during the year.

(d) An extent of 1,409 hectares of land was restored under Karnataka SC/ST (Prevention of Transfer of certain Lands) Act.

Mysore Division.

7.3.20. Sri M. B. Prakash held the post of Divisional Commissioner during the year. The staff position of the department at the end of the year was as follows.

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	76	68	65	3	7	1
Group B	159	154	154	..	9	..
Group C	3,733	3,275	3,105	170	380	24
Group D	1,275	1,249	1,230	19	335	18
Total :	5,243	4,746	4,554	192	731	43

7.3.21. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 220.86 lakhs, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 371.40 lakhs during the year.

7.3.22. There were scarcity conditions at the beginning of the year. The expenditure incurred on scarcity relief measures was Rs. 161.84 lakhs.

7.3.23. As against the total land revenue due for collection of Rs. 554.93 lakhs, Rs. 352.13 lakhs was collected. The balance of land revenue due at the end of the year was Rs. 202.80 lakhs.

7.3.24. The total amount of water rate due for collection during the year was Rs. 509.75 lakhs. As against this, the amount collected during the year was Rs. 320.32 lakhs. The betterment levy collected amounted to Rs. 2,373 and maintenance cess was Rs. 36.48 lakhs.

7.3.25. 2,61,635 applications were received under Karnataka Land Reforms Act. Of these, 1,44,170 applications were disposed of. Of the applications disposed 85,064 were in favour of tenants.

7.3.26. Surplus land determined and vested with Government during the year was 1,736 hectares. Of these 297 hectares were disposed off.

7.3.27. 20,315 Inam cases covering an area of 32,891 hectares was reviewed by the Tribunals. Of these, 7,547 cases covering an extent of 9,415 hectares was disposed of. 4,772 cases covering an area of 4,449 hectares was decided in favour of tenants.

7.3.28. Land grants were made covering an area of 41,497 hectares to 48,100 SC/ST persons.

7.3.29. 45,518 hectares of land were under unauthorised occupation. Of these, unauthorised occupation covering an extent of 11,278 hectares were regularised.

7.3.30. Social security measures like old age pensions to the aged persons who were destitutes and stipends for physically handicapped were also provided by the department.

7.4. Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

7.4.01. The functions of the Department were to safeguard the rights and titles of the individual land holder/ property holders and to detect unauthorised encroachments on Government lands and the properties belonging to the local bodies. The survey record prepared after undertaking the field survey served as an authenticated record in connection with the boundary disputes. The department was also responsible for the implementation of the policy decision of the Government and other instructions issued in respect of survey matters.

7.4.02. For administration purpose the Department was divided into four divisions and 48 sub-divisions which were co-terminous with that of the Revenue divisions and sub-divisions. At the headquarters the department was headed by a Director who was assisted by Senior Deputy Director of Land Records, Headquarters Assistant, Accounts Officer and Office Assistants. Similarly at the Divisional and Sub-Divisional levels, the Director was assisted by Joint Director of Land Records/Deputy Director of Land Records/Assistant Director of Land Records.

7.4.03. Sri R. Shankarappa held the post of Director till 31st October, 1981 and Sri G. Muniyappa succeeded him thereafter. The staff strength of the department at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 'A'	19	17	16	1	3	1
Group 'B'	61	51	50	1	5	2
Group 'C'	2,703	2,408	2,355	53	322	82
Group 'D'	1,930	1,781	1,774	7	266	72
Total :	4,713	4,257	4,195	62	596	157

7.4.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in crores)

Scheme	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan	3.59	3.61
Plan	0.20	0.11
Total	3.79	3.72

7.4.05. The progress achieved by the department under various programmes was as shown below:

(a) Hissa Survey work in 38 ex-inam villages was in progress.

(b) The City Survey work in respect of five cities was in progress. The enquiry work was continued in respect Davanagere, Mysore and Karwar. The writing up of R.R. Cards and building certificates was in progress in Kundagol and K.G.F.

(c) The Plane Table Survey/Chain Survey in respect of 21 villages comprising 6,123 blocks/1,311 hissas was completed and the said work in 34 villages was in progress.

(d) With the aid of ammonia, machine copies of 2,103 village maps were taken and with the aid of xerox machine copies of 1,27,492 hissas were taken.

(e) 38,619 phodi cases and 42,160 R.R. cases were disposed off. Besides, 4,092 bundobust cases and 857 encroachment cases were disposed off.

(f) The updating of Records of Rights was done in respect of 66,212 holdings.

7.4.06. The Survey, Settlement Training Institute, Mysore, imparted training to 7 Probationers and 113 Class III officials of the department.

7.4.07. A sum of Rs. 2.98 lakhs was realised by way of issue of village maps, certified copies etc.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECRETARIAT

8.1. Agriculture.

8.1.01. The major objectives of the Department of Agriculture were to : (1) conserve and develop agricultural resources of the State and (2) improve productivity of agriculture. These objectives were sought to be achieved through soil and water conservation measures, land development including land shaping and reclamation, extension of modern cultivation practices through education and training of farmers, agricultural demonstrations and ensuring timely supply of essential inputs, viz., improved varieties of seeds and fertilisers. The Department was also responsible for administering (1) The Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961 ; (2) the Karnataka Seed Act ; (3) The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968 ; (4) the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 ; (5) the Cotton Control Act and (6) the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

8.1.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. During the year under report, it had eight Divisional Offices, each headed by a Joint Director, 19 District Offices each headed by a Principal Agricultural Officer and Sub-Divisional Offices headed by the Assistant Directors. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

Sanctioned strength :	..	14,787
No. in position	..	11,551
Vacancies	..	3,236

8.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan	1,187.30	1,293.49
2. State Plan	661.35	552.60
3. Centrally-Sponsored Scheme	224.65	258.52
Total	2,073.30	2,104.61

8.1.04. The major activities of the Department during the year consisted of soil conservation, land shaping, soil survey, intensive development of major crops, seed production and multiplication ensuring the availability of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, agricultural education and training, special programmes, such as, Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development, Multiple Cropping Project, Farm Management Studies, etc.

8.1.05. **Soil Conservation.**—The total estimated area requiring contour bunding in the State was 68.0 lakh hectares. The various schemes dealt with under soil conservation were: (1) Soil Conservation measures on watershed basis, (2) soil conservation works under DPAP, (3) soil conservation under Western Ghat Development Programme, (4) Centrally-sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in River Valley Project (5) Tribal sub-plan, (6) soil conservation under special component plan, (7) Land Reclamation, (8) Employment Affirmation scheme/National Rural Employment Programme, (9) Soil conservation Research on local problems and (10) Soil Conservation Training Centres. The physical targets and achievements during the year were as shown below:

(in '000 hectares)

Programme	Target		Achievement	
	New bunding	Spill over works	New bunding	Spill over works
1	2	3	4	5
1. Watershed basis	..	..	203	192
2. D.P.A.P.	..	..	9	18
3. Western ghat	1	..	2	..
4. River Valleys	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
5. Tribal sub-plan	1	..	Neg	..
6. Employment Affirmation scheme.	..	..	23	11

Neg.—Negligible.

8.1.06. **Soil Survey.**—The following soil survey schemes were in operation during the year:

(1) State Soil Survey Organisation, Bangalore.
(2) State Soil Survey Unit, Dharwad.
(3) Cauvery Basin Project—CADA—Mysore and
(4) Upper Krishna Project Soil Survey Scheme, Krishnapur.

The targets and achievements under these schemes were as follows:

('000 hectares)

Scheme	Target		Achievements	
	DSS	RSS	DSS	RSS
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Soil Survey Organisation, Bangalore.	17	..	26	..
2. State Soil Survey Unit, Dharwad	34	..	21	..
3. Upper Krishna Soil Survey Scheme, Krishnapur.	21	120	24	73
4. Soil Survey Scheme, Kaveri Basin Project CADA—Mysore.	23	24	16	24

D.S.S. : Detailed Soil Survey.
R.S.S. : Reconnaissance Soil Survey.

8.1.07. **Training.**—Two types of training were imparted by the Departmental institutions, viz., (1) Inservice training for the staff of the Department and (2) training of farmers and farmers' sons. Inservice training was provided in Rural Development Training Centres, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres and Minor Irrigation and Water Use Scheme Centre. Farmers' training was provided at Farmers' Training and Education Centres and Agricultural Schools. There were 5 Rural Development Training Centres at Mandya, Kudige, Gangavathi, Dharwad and Bagalkot. The main function of these Centres was to impart pre-service training to the Agricultural Assistants. During the year under report, these Centres provided refresher training courses to 743 Agricultural Assistants, 16,336 farm men and women in agriculture and allied subjects. Besides, 2,266 other persons were given training in agriculture and allied subjects in these Centres.

8.1.08. Eight Farmers Training Centres were functioning in the State, of which 7 were maintained by the Department and one by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore. These Centres were located at 1. Hebbal (Bangalore District), 2. Chikkanahalli (Tumkur District), (3) Gangavathi (Raichur District), (4) Arabhavi (Belgaum District), (5) Bhadravathi (Shimoga District), (6) Kudige (Kodagu district), (7) Jamkhandi (Bijapur District) and (8) Babbur (Chitradurga District). During the year under report, 4,404 persons were trained in institutional courses and 33,392 persons in non-institutional courses.

8.1.09. The Department was running 16 Agricultural schools for imparting training for a period of 10 months to the Farmers' sons. These schools were situated at (1) R.K. Shala (Bangalore district); (2) Somanahalli (Mandya district), (3) Devihosur (Dharwad district), (4) Arabhavi (Belgaum district), (5) Kumta (U. Kannada district), (6) Malagi U. Kannada district), (7) Nugu (Mysore District), (8) Dhadesugar (Raichur district),

(9) Kampli (Bellary district), (10) Kotnur (Gulbarga district), (11) Arkalgud (Hassan district), (12) Kagathi (Kolar district), (13) Chikkanahalli (Tumkur district), (14) Thyavanage (Shimoga District), (15) Kadajji (Chitradurga district) and (16) Kudige (Kodagu District). Total number of persons trained during the year in these schools was 369.

Two more schools at Alnel (Bijapur District) and Bhalat were newly sanctioned.

8.1.10. The Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centre at Mandya and sub-centres at Kumta and Belthangady were conducting training programmes for the inservice personnel and farmers. The objectives of these training centres were: (1) demonstration of improved rice cultivation techniques, (2) conduct of experimental studies on technical improvement on rice cultivation, (3) layout of trials to study the usefulness of Japanese Agricultural machinery, (4) Composite demonstrations on cultivators' fields, (5) Organising film shows, etc., with the Co-operation of the extension agencies and (6) conduct of practical training on the use of power tillers to farmers, as well as officials. Against the target of training 1,845 persons during the year, 2395 persons were trained. Under Rural Youth Training Programme, ten rural youths selected from each taluk were given trainng at Rural Development Training Centre, Farmers' Training and Education Centre, Agricultural Schools, Indo-Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres and Seed Farms in the State. During the year, 1,218 Rural Youths were trained in these Centres.

8.1.11. **Seed Production.**—The Department was responsible for the production of foundation seeds on seed farms, production of hybrid seeds, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, seed processing, seed testing, seed certification, etc.

8.1.12. Sixty-two Seed Farms were maintained by the Department during the year. These farms produced foundation seeds and served as demonstration farms. The total area of the farms was 968.64 hectares. As against

the target of production of 20,000 quintals of foundation seeds, 15,023 quintals were produced.

8.1.13. Area covered and seed distributed during the year under Hybrid and High Yielding Varieties programme are as shown below:

Crop	Area covered (in lakh hects)	Seed required (in quintals)	Seed distributed (in quintals)
1	2	3	4
1. HYV Paddy	8.49	3,70,000	4,24,641
2. HY Jowar	4.80	64,615	39,925
3. HYV Ragi	9.44	66,666	78,630
4. HYV Maize	2.22	35,714	35,600
5. HY Bajra	2.78	6,250	8,669
6. HYV Wheat	1.20	1,95,000	1,20,000
Total	28.93	7,38,245	7,07,788

8.1.14. There were six Seed Processing Units and these units processed 25,908 quintals of seeds during the year. The total number of seed samples tested at the Seed Testing Laboratories during the year was 12,687. 8,445 quintals of foundation seeds and 65,796 quintals of "certified seeds" were certified during the year.

8.1.15. All the Principal Agricultural Officers and Assistant Directors of Agriculture at District level were designated as Seed Inspectors under the Seeds Act. During the year, 13,806 seed samples were drawn and these samples were sent to Seed Testing Laboratories for testing the quality.

8.1.16. **Fertilizers.**—Based on the agricultural production plan of the Department, fertilisers required for the year was estimated. The quantity of fertilisers indented, allotted and supplied during the year was as follows:

(*In '000 tonnes*)

Particulars	*N*	*P*	*K*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5
Indented	280	118	105	503
Allotted	271	104	87	462
Supplied	250	101	81	432
Consumed	212	92	80	384

(In terms of nutrients).

8.1.17. Varietywise distribution of fertilisers during the year was as follows:

(*In '000 tonnes*)

Particulars	*Distributed*
1	2
1. Ammonium sulphate ..	27
2. Urea ..	291
3. C.A.N. ..	43
4. Rock Phosphate ..	9
5. Super Phosphate ..	72
6. D.A.P. ..	34
7. Muriate of Potash ..	54
8. Sulphate of Potash ..	4
9. N.P.K. Complexes ..	259
10. N.P. Complexes ..	73
11. Mixtures ..	17
12. Ammonium Chloride ..	1
Total ..	884

Fertiliser promotion programme was in operation in all the nineteen districts. There were 6,627 sale points in the State during the year. Mobile sales of fertilisers were organised with the help of manufacturers and institutional agencies.

8.1.18. **Plant Protection.**—It was proposed to cover 46 lakh hectares under five categories of plant protection measures, against which 38.68 lakh hectares were covered. The targets and achievements under various categories were as given below :

(Area in lakh hectares)

Items	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3
1. Seed Treatment	20.91	16.92
2. Control of Field Rats	2.80	1.57
3. Control of Soil and Polyphagous pests ..	11.45	8.03
4. Plant Protection measures for other pests	10.70	11.95
5. Chemical Weed Control	0.14	0.21
Total	46.00	38.68

8.1.19. The quantity of pesticides indented, allotted and lifted during the year was as follows :

(In tonnes)

Name of the Chemical	*Indented*	*Allotted*	*Lifted*
1	2	3	4
1. B.H.C.	999	400	400
2. D.D.T.	408	83	83
3. Malathion	74	60	60
4. Methyl Parathion ..	15	15	15
5. Dimethoate	5	4.5	4 5
6. Carbary	12	12	12
7. Endosulfan	53	25	25

8.1.20. **Organic Manures.**—In view of the high cost of chemical fertilisers, the development and use of organic manures assumes greater importance. In view of this, 280 Local Bodies were engaged in the preparation of urban

compost.. During the year, 9.25 lakh tonnes of compost was produced. 1.02 crore tonnes of rural compost was also produced. An area of 8,87,102 lakh hectares were brought under green manuring. 2,481 tonnes of green manure seeds were distributed. During the year, 2,095 compost training camps were conducted and 92,141 village leaders were trained. 938 gobar gas plants were completed and 600 plants were under various stages of construction.

8.1.21. **High Yielding Varieties Programme.**—In Karnataka, this was introduced to boost production of cereals. The area covered under this programme during the year was 28.39 lakh hectares. Cropwise area covered during the year was as follows:

(*Area in hectares*)

Crop	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3
1. HYV. Paddy	7,40,000	8,49,282
2. HY. Bajra	2,00,000	2,78,060
3. HY. Jowar	8,40,000	4,80,409
4. HYV. Ragi	8,00,000	9,43,569
5. HY. Maize	2,50,000	2,21,806
6. HYV. Wheat	1,95,000	1,20,323
Total :	30,25,000	28,93,449

8.1.22. Intensive Agricultural Programme was introduced in a phased manner with the adoption of package of practices, such as, demonstrations, training programme, supply of implements, supply of green manure, seeds and seedlings, Azola multiplication and distribution, and pulses and oilseeds development programme.

8.1.23. The system of raising of Community Nurseries was continued during the year. An area of 811 hectares was covered under Paddy nurseries and an area

of 200 hectares was covered under ragi nurseries. The farmers who raised the seedlings under this scheme were given subsidy of Rs. 500 per hectare.

8.1.24. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of pulses was in operation in the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Tumkur, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. The State Sponsored Scheme was in operation in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur and Bellary. The area covered under the various Pulses Development Programmes was as shown below.

(in '000 hects)

Item	*Centrally Sponsored Scheme*		*State Sponsored Scheme*	
	Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Package of practices	480	370	450	322
2. Additional area approach	145	94	130	250
3. Demonstrations	1,250	1	1	1
4. Plant protection measures	240	265	240	168
5. Use of Rhyzobium culture	120	61	100	73

8.1.25. **Development of Oil Seeds.**—Important oil seeds grown in the State were groundnut, sesamum, sunflower, castor, safflower, linseed, niger and mustard. Various schemes, such as, comprehensive Oilseed Development Scheme, Intensive Oilseed Development Programme, Extension of New Irrigated Area and scheme for Development of Sunflower were in operation in the State.

8.1.26. The Comprehensive Oilseed Development Scheme was in operation in all the districts of the State. The main object of the scheme was to increase the production of oilseeds by adopting double cropping, use of

improveed seeds, application of phospate fertilisers, adoption of plant protection measures and intensive cultivation in assured rainfall area.

8.1.27. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Oilseed Development Programme was implemented in Dharwad, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bijapur districts. The objectives were: (1) to increase production by increasing the area under oilseed crops, (2) to develop non-traditional oil seed crops, (3) to extend the area under multiple cropping and (4) to increase the per acre yield through adoption of package of practices.

8.1.28. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Extension of New Irrigated Areas was in operation in the districts of Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chickmagalur and Belgaum. The objectives of the scheme were to increase production by expanding the area under irrigated groundnut crop, to increase the area under groundnut in the achkat of tanks and wells during summar season and to increase yield per hectare through adoption of package of practices and production technology. During the year under report, 19.95 lakh hectares were covered under this Scheme.

8.1.29. The main object of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development was to popularise sunflowers through adoption of all package of practices and conduct of demonstration and supply of minikits. During the year. 1.27 lakh hectares were covered under improved seeds.

8.1.30. Development of Commercial Crops

Cotton, tobacco and sugarcane were the important commercial crops of the State. Cotton was grown mainly under rainfed conditions. During the year under report, an area of 9.07 lakh hectares was under cotton cultivation. The different schemes implemented for the development of cotton were: (1) Comprehensive Scheme for Development of

Cotton under State Plan and Non-plan sector, (2) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Intensive Cotton Development under Irrigation and Rainfed Conditions and sub-schemes for production of hybrid cotton seeds and production of N and F Cotton seeds, (3) Scheme for enforcement of Cotton Legislation for maintenance of purity of Cotton under State Plan and (4) Scheme for grading of Hybrid Cotton under State Plan. Physical targets and achievements under various schemes were as given below :

Item	Unit	Comprehensive Cotton Development Scheme	ICDP Dharwad	ICDP Bijapur	ICDP T.B. Project	ICDP Malaprabha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Area Covered : Target	.. '000 hects.	1,178	60	40	60	30
Achievement	.. do	910	59	40	44	25
2. Distribution of Seeds :						
Target	.. Quintals	..	6,000	4,000	1,500	2,250
Achievement	.. do	..	6,840	4,010	1,472	1,219
3. Distribution of fertilisers :						
Target	.. '000 tonnes	..	5	3	15	2
Achievement	.. do	..	5	1	12	2
4. Area covered under fertilisers :						
Target	.. '000 hects.	..	60	40	60	30
Achievement	.. do	..	59	40	44	24
5. Area covered under plant protection :						
Target	.. '000 hects.	..	60	40	60	30
Achievement	.. do	..	59	40	44	24
6. Demonstration :						
Target	.. Hects.	400	600	400	600	300
Achievement	.. Hects.	400	600	400	600	300

8.1.31. During the year under report, Sugarcane was cultivated in an area of 1.56 lakh hectares. Various measures like demonstration, distribution of seed materials, plant protection, green manuring, crop competition etc. were undertaken to develop sugarcane crop.

8.1.32. Tobacco cultivation was mainly confined to Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwad, Raichur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Kodagu districts. Three types of tobacco viz., V.F.C, Bidi and Chewing Tobacco were grown in the State. The total area and production of tobacco during the year were 50,631 hectares and 48,618 tonnes (estimates) respectively. The targets and achievements under development of tobacco during the year were as follows :

Item	Unit	V.F.C.		Bidi		Chewing Tobacco	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Distribution of seeds ..	Kgs.	..	..	479	305	30	10
2. Area covered ..	Hects.	..	21,536	32,000	27,874	1,200	1,221
3. Area covered under plant protection ..	Hects.	..	..	31,000	25,893	1,200	907
4. Demonstration and Trials	No.	..	2,022	..	..	..	..
(*a*) Nursery demonstration ..	No.	..	..	12	5	..	..
(*b*) Composite demonstration	No.	..	..	78	50	6	6
(*c*) Varietal trials ..	No.	..	..	30	14	5	3
(*d*) Special trials ..	No.	..	..	20	10	..	..
5. Farmers Trained ..	No.	..	4,429	7,850	4,455	150	25

8.1.33. **Soil Testing.**—There were Soil Testing Laboratories in each district. In addition, there were mobile units. During the year, these Laboratories analysed 4.49 lakh soil samples and 924 water samples.

8.2. Horticulture

8.2.01. The Horticulture Department was responsible for promoting the development of horticultural crops and maintenance of important parks and gardens at several places in the State.

8.2.02. The Department was responsible for administering the Karnataka Government Parks (Preservation) Act, 1975 and the Seed Act, 1966 (Central Act 54 of 1966).

2.2.03. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by five Joint Directors at the State level, four Deputy Directors at the Divisional level, 19 District Horticultural Officers at the District level and other supporting staff.

8.2.04. Shri A. Krishnaswamy functioned as the Director of Horticulture till 31st January, 1982 and Shri Abhay Prakash thereafter. The staff strength at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*
1	2	3
Group 'A'	86	82
Group 'B'	80	45
Group 'C'	1.977	1.726
Group 'D'	2,166	1.851
Total :	4,309*	3,704

* includes 118 posts sanctioned during the year.

8.2.05. Seven officials were deputed for higher studies. 54 officials for training at the Administrative Training Institute at Mysore, two officials for the Seed Testing Training at Delhi and one for Plant Protection Training at Hyderabad.

8.2.06. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department during the year were as shown below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Non-plan ..	381.15	348.90	...
Plan ..	255.62	212.36	..
Total ..	636.77	561.26	100.03

8.2.07. The progress achieved under major schemes/programmes implemented by the Department during the year was as follows:

(i) Under the Fruit Development Scheme, 11.00 lakhs of fruit plants were multplied in departmental Progeny Orchards. An area of 4,518 hectares were brought under fruit cultivation and 2,402 hectares of old and unproductive orchards were rejuvenated.

(ii) The latest technology in vegetable production was extended through the extension network of the Department by adopting various extension methods. During the year, 78 demonstrations were laid out and 18,767 kitchen gardens were developed.

(iii) The Department assisted the coconut growers by supplying quality coconut seedlings raised in the department nurseries and also arranging credit facilities from banks, extending timely, plant protection measures and rendering technical knowhow on proper cultural practices.

(iv) Demonstrations were conducted on intercropping with cocoa. During the year, 10.00 lakh seednuts were procured. 8.90 lakh seedlings raised during the previous years were supplied to growers. 33,550 hybrid seednuts were procured and 24,645 hybrid seedlings were distributed to growers.

(v) Three coconut farms were established at Kannamangala, (Bangalore district), Krishnarajasagar (Mandya district), and Bellara (Tumkur district) for production of hybrid seedlings. 400 demonstrations on package of practices were laidout.

(vi) Cashew seedlings numbering 1.82 lakhs were raised and 1.52 lakh seedlings were distributed to the growers. Four Progeny Orchards were maintained. Demonstrations were laid out on plant protection measures and fertiliser applications. A project for development of cashew in South Kanara district with World Bank assistance was under implementation.

(vii) Under Areca Development Scheme, 1.68 lakh seednuts of Mangala variety were produced and sown in departmental nursery and 0.86 lakh areca seedlings were distributed to farmers. In addition, 11 new intercrop demonstrations with cocoa were laid out.

(viii) 1.42 lakh cardamom seedlings were distributed to growers and 15 new demonstrations on various package of practices were laid out.

(ix) Pepper cuttings numbering 95,000 of local variety and 1.44 lakh cuttings of hybrid variety were raised and 2.20 lakh seedlings were distributed. 34 demonstrations were conducted.

(x) 710 persons were given demonstration-cum-training on mushroom cultivation and 2,825 bottles of spawn were supplied to growers.

(xi) 100 new demonstrations on package of practices in the cultivation of mango were conducted and inputs like fertilisers and plant protection chemicals were provided.

(xii) 2,775 soil and 897 water samples of ARC loanees, 1,181 soil and 125 water samples for general horticultural crops and 31 soil and 5 water samples of the departmental farms were analysed.

(xiii) Under the scheme to Impart Leadership Training to Tribal Candidates on Establishment and Maintenance of New Model Orchards, 33 candidates were trained.

(xiv) Under the general sub-plan, 222 candidates belonging to SC/ST were trained and coconut seedlings were supplied to 47,329 SC/ST families

(xv) 510 candidates, in addition to 19 SC/ST candidates sponsored by the Social Welfare Department, were trained at the Departmental Training Centres.

(xvi) Long-term credit facilities were provided to the horticulturists with the help of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation. During the year, an area of 1,033 hectares under coconut, 40.5 hectares under grapes and 18.1 nectares under betevine were fully developed under Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Loan Programme.

(xvii) Special schemes like the Drought Prone Area Programme, Intergrated Development of Western Ghats, and Command Area Development of Major Irrigation Projects were continued.

8.2.08. The Department established a Plant Protection Wing to inspect, identify and to solve specific problems of disease/insect attacks in the farmers' fields/gardens. Mass sprayings were taken up. Maximum attention was paid to control the attack of Nephantis Serinopa on coconut, unknown Etiology of Areca, Yellow Leaf Disease of areca, etc. 2.54 lakh parasites were reared and released to control the attack of Nephantis Serinopa on coconut. 1,075 kgs of fungicide and 482 litres of insecticides were supplied to growers on 50 per cent subsidy basis .

8.2.09. Lalbagh and Cubbon Park gardens in Bangalore City, Pampavana in Munirabad, Curzon park in Mysore city, Nandi Hill Station at Nandi (Kolar District) and Krishnarajendra Hill station at Kemmanagundi (Chikmagalur district) were maintained by the Department.

8.3. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

8.3.01. The main objectives of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services were to: (1) develop livestock wealth through improvement of the breed of the cattle and other livestock and (2) provide health coverage to the livestock against contagious and non- contagious diseases.

8.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. At the Divisional level, each Division was headed by a Regional Deputy Director and each District by an Assistant Director. The Taluks were headed by an Assistant Director who was also in charge of veterinary dispensary. At the village level, Veterinary and Livestock Inspectors were functioning wherever rural veterinary dispensaries were in existence. During the year under report, Or. V. S. Joshi was in-charge of the post of the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. The staff position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	23	5	5	..	..	..
Group B	422	376	370	6	13	5
Group C	4,723	3,431	3,363	68	509	49
Group D	3,214	2,958	2,948	10	468	107
Total :	8,382	6,770	6,686	84	990	161

8.3.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
1. Non-plan ..	1,298.28	729.70	..
2. Plan ..	278.41	201.46	..
Total ..	1,576.69	931.16	485.05

8.3.04. Veterinary aid continued to be provided through 1,238 veterinary institutions, of which 33 were veterinary hospitals, 497 veterinary dispensaries, 650 rural veterinary dispensaries and 58 veterinary aid-centres. During the year, 22 mobile veterinary clinics were added to the 5 already existing and the total number of mobile veterinary clnics at the end of the year was 27. Special programmes were taken up in the veterinary institutions to control epidemics like rinderpest and foot and mouth diseases.

8.3.05. Local drought animals which have proved their drought power and endurance, were propogated. Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur and Amrithamahal Kavals were utilised to maintain Amrithmahal breed, Cattle Farm Bankapur for Killar and Deoni Cattle and Farm at Karanja for Deoni Cattle Breed. Cross breeding was being carried out to increase the milk yield of the local cows. One Buffaloe Breeding Farm was functioning at Tegur in Dharwad District.

8.3.06. During the year, 1,829 Artificial Insemination Centres were functioning in the State. Of these, 226 Artificial Insemination Centres were switched over to Frozen

Semen Technology. The number of artificial inseminations done during the year were as shown below :

(in thousands)

Particulars	*No. of AI done*	*No. of Calves born*	*No. of Castrations performed*	*No. of Cases treated*	*Vaccinations done*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. ICDP., Bangalore	79	25	8	97	208
2. ICDP., Dharwad	22	4	5	79	168
3. Key village scheme units	88	24	38	3,25	582
4. Other centres	333	80	359	4525	7922
Total :	522	133	410	5026	8880

Five Government Dairies, one each at Belgaum, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Shimoga, continued to function. In addition, six Rural Dairy Centres located at Bellary, Bhatkal, Bijapur, Kamatgi, Raichur and Siddapur, and 32 Chilling Centres continued to function. During the year, the Government Dairies procured 135.65 lakh litres of milk and distributed 135.18 lakh litres. The Rural Dairy Centres procured 19.46 lakh litres of milk and distributed 20.19 lakh litres. Various small dairy units under Co-operative Sector were supplying milk to the Government Dairies.

8.3.07. Five Cross Breed Sheep farms at Challakere, Kurikuppi, Suttatti, Anagawadi and Guttal, and Bannur sheep farm at Daanagur (Malavalli Taluk) were functioning during the year. These sheep farms had a strength of 7,720 animals. There were 1,746 lambs. 662 animals were supplied for breeding purposes. Wool produced during the year amounted to 4,918.45 kgs. The Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board was engaged in finding market facilities for wool and surplus sheep.

8.3.08. The Piggery Breeding Units at Hessaraghatta and Kudige were breeding pigs of exotic breeds To rejuvenate the germ plasm, the Department imported pigs from abroad and from the neighbouring states.

8.3.09. The State Poultry Farm, Hessaraghatta and Regional Poultry Farms were engaged in the production of birds and eggs for breeding and table purposes. During the year 1,44.660 birds were supplied for breeding purpose and 30,154 birds for table purpose. 16,861 average number of layers were maintained by these poultry farms and Poultry Extension Centres. 32.75 lakh eggs were produced and 3,82,205 chicks were hatched. Training in poultry farming was imparted to 1,237 persons.

8.3.10. The Department has taken up fodder development programmes. There were two fodder banks established at Ajjampur and Kurikuppi. During the year, 4,763.95 tonnes of fodder was produced in the farms. During the year under report, Government brought in a regulation restricting the export of cattle fodder outside the State. During the year, 76 Poultry Feed Manufacturing Units were functioning and these units manufactured 1,04,024 tonnes of poultry feed.

8.4. Red Dane Project—Hessaraghatta

8.4.01. The Red Dane Project Hessaraghatta was started with the objectives of: (1) Upgrading local cattle through supply of semen from pediegree bulls and distribution of pure bred exotic bulls produced in the farm throughout the country, (2) demonstration of modern methods of dairy farming with high yielding exotic animals, (3) training of farmers, village level workers, veterinarians, etc., in improved methods of dairying, fodder production, utilisation, preservation, etc., and (4) extension work in selected villages.

8.4.02. The headquarters of the project and its main station were located at Hessaraghatta. It had three sub-

stations at Munirabad, Kudige and Dharwad. Dr. V. S. Joshi functioned as the Director of the Project during the year. The staff strength of the Department during the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled-up*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	3	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	10	7	7	..	1	..
Group C	108	66	63	3	4	1
Group D	184	126	115	11	19	3
Total :	305	200	186	14	24	4

8.4.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 62.01 lakhs out of which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 47.58 lakhs. The revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 12.02 lakhs.

8.4.04. The major achievements of the Department during the year were:

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Station/Substation at			
			Hessara-ghatta	Dharwad	Kudige	Munira-bad
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	No. of animals maintained	No.	290	211	225	258
2.	Milching cows	No.	56	N.A.	N.A.	61
3.	Milk produced	in lakh kgs.	1.65	1.27	0.63	1.09
4.	Normal calvings	No.	65	62	43	61
5.	Seman supplied	No. of doses	56,920	7,600	18,700	41,654
6.	Artificial insemination done	No.	N.A.	N.A.	810	376
7.	Calves born	No.	N.A.	N.A.	129	65
8.	Vaccination done	No.	N.A.	N.A.	1,043	26,270
9.	Breeding bulls sold	No.	8	8	2	6
10.	No. of farmers trained	No.	760	N.A.	95	65
11.	Evening classes	No.	18	N.A.	33	6
12.	Film shows	No.	23	1	31	N.A.
13.	Area available for fodder production	hectares	75	13	N.A.	32
14.	Fodder produced	tonnes	2,454	1,503	1,677	1,160
15.	Grass root slips supplied	in lakhs	2.86	0.24	0.69	0.26

8.4.05. Under the Progeny Testing Scheme, 8 bulls were under progeny testing. 1,665 inseminations were done using semen of these bulls and calves were born.

8.4.06. The "Crossbred Heifer Project" was implemented at Hessaraghatta, Munirabad and Kudige. The herd strength at Hessaraghatta under this programme was 321

and 121 calves were born. 60 heifers and 2 calves were distributed to economically weaker sections through S.F.D.A. 47 young bulls were distributed to farmers. The herd strength at Munirabad was 132 and 18 calves were born. The herd strength at Kudige was 41 and 4 calves were born.

8.5. Fisheries

8.5.01. The Department of Fisheries was responsible for development and exploitation of marine and inland fishery resources of the State by providing necessary infrastructure and know how for fish catching, fish storage and fish marketing.

8.5.02. The Department was headed by a Director who was assisted by Joint Director, Project Co-ordinator, Deputy Directors, Senior Assistant Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. The Department had 8 Zonal Offices each headed by a Deputy Director, Divisional Offices headed by Senior Assistant Directors/Assistant Directors and Taluk Offices headed by Superintendent of Fisheries/Assistant Inspector of Fisheries. Sri M. Jayaraj functioned as the Director of Fisheries during the year. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	32	25	24	1	2	..
Group B	43	32	32	..	7	1
Group C	624	543	497	46	146	27
Group D	913	817	817	..	141	18
Total :	1,612	1,417	1,370	47	296	46

8.5.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and income of the Department during the year were as shown below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
No-Plan ..	152.19	148.60	..
State Plan Schemes	137.25	84.78	..
Centrally Sponsored/ Central Sector Schemes	163.34	70.34	..
Total ..	452.78	303.72	63.04

8.5.04. The State had a coastline of 400 kms. During the year under report, 1,45,377 tonnes of marine fish was caught. The Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, under its cold chain marketing programme, marketed 600 tonnes of frozen and processed fish, valued at Rs. 40 lakhs.

8.5.05. The State had a vast inland water spread of about 4.00 lakh hectares. The total inland fish caught during the year was about 47,862 tonnes.

8.5.06. Out of the 25,000 active marine fishermen in Karnataka, more than 16,200 fishermen, i.e., about 65 per cent were covered under machanisation. The gill net fishing fleet at the end of the year was 300. About 300 Purse-seines were in operation in the State. During the year, subsidy on purseseines and marine diesel engines was given to 5 rampani groups, first instalment of subsidy on marine diesel engines was given to 48 units, second instalment to 49 units, subsidy on purseseine nets to 21 units and first instalment of subsidy to 6 Trawlers. A sum of Rs. 22,000 was given as subsidy to 4 groups for acquisition of boat and gill nets. A sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was sanctioned as share

capital to Karnataka Fisheries Development Corporation, for advancing soft loans to 5 Rampani groups of Uttara Kannada for acquisition of purseseme nets. Besides, the Corporation was sanctioned share capital contribution of Rs. 7 lakhs towards its general development.

8.5.07. As at the end of the year, the State had 77 ice plants with a capacity of producing 870 tonnes of ice per day, 31 cold storages with 1,840 tonnes of cold storage capacity and 25 freezing plants with a frozen storage capacity of 2,460 tonnes capable of freezing 117.5 tonnes per day. There were six canning plants and three fish meal plants in the State. During the year, a sum of Rs. 1.31 lakhs was sanctioned to 8 institutions, towards loan-cum-subsidy for constructing fish markets with a view to facilitate marketing of fish in hygienic conditions and to secure remunerative prices for the producers. So far, 41 local bodies have been sanctioned assistance for constructing fish markets.

8.5.08. In Uttara Kannada district 250 hectares of paddy fields were under traditional method of prawn culture by the filteration technique. The pilot project for demonstration of brackish water fish culture sanctioned by Government during the year started operating and work on the construction of a 27 acre farm was going on at Kanasagiri. Work on the construction of brackish water fish farm at Kodi-Koondapur was completed.

8.5.09. The work on minor fishing harbours taken up at Malpe and Honnavar was nearing completion. So far an expenditure of Rs. 370.00 lakhs was incurred at Malpe and Rs. 61 lakhs at Honnavar.

8.5.10. Improvement of Mulur fisheries road and construction of Hoode, Kemmannu, Hungarkattee, Kodi, Bangre road in Dakshina Kannada district and Hereguthi Nushikere road in Uttara Kannada district was completed.

8.5.11. The reservoir fisheries units sanctioned for Thennur and Rakashop reservoirs during the previous year

were continued. A new scheme of development of fisheries in Linganamakki reservoir which was having a water spread area of 33,000 hectares was also sanctioned during the year.

8.5.12. The Reverine unit of Mysore completed survey of fishery potential of rivers in Kodagu district. The newly sanctioned Riverine unit of Dharwad was provided with an Assistant Director of Fisheries to initiate survey of the rivers in Belgaum and Dharwad districts.

8.5.13. The three Fish Farmers Development Agencies of Mysore, Shimoga and Dharwad Districts continued to function during the year. The Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Mysore, identified 12 tanks for renovation/ reclamation under National Rural Employment Programme; 3,09,200 fish fingerlings were supplied for fish culture in a waterspread area of 158 hectares. 43 candidates were trained. The Agency produced 10.5 lakhs of fish seed and procured 78,500 seeds from outside. 6,511 kgs. of fish was harvested during the year. The Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Shimoga, trained 36 fish farmers. The Agency produced 3.00 lakh Common carp seed and procured 256 yearlings from B.R. Project. The Fish Farmers' Development Agency, Dhawar, trained 40 candidates. 1.88 lakh fingerlings were procured from outside and supplied for fish culture in 166 hectares of water spread area.

8.5.14. The expenditure on fishery schemes under the Drought Prone Area Programme in Bijapur was Rs. 12.08 lakhs, whereas, in respect of nine other D.P.A.P districts it was Rs. 4.15 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.36 lakhs was spent on the fishery schemes implemented by the Command Area Development Authorities.

8.5.15. During the year, 147 Tribal candidates were trained and provided with fishery requisites. 3 Tribal Co-operative Societies were granted input assistance for undertaking tank fisheries development. An expenditure of Rs. 3.84 lakhs was incurred under this item.

8.5.16. There were 185 Fisheries Co-operatives, including 4 District Fish Marketing Federations, as at the end of the year. An amount of Rs. 51,000 was released to three Fishery Co-operative Societies in Uttara Kannada district for purchase of fishery requisites during the year. 8 Inland and 3 Marine Fisheries Co-operative Socities were granted Rs. 1,96,500 as loan-cum-subsidy for purchase of fishery requisites.

CHAPTER 9

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE FOOD AND FOREST SECRETARIAT

9.1. Food and Civil Supplies.

9.1.01. The main functions of the Department were: (i) meeting the requirements of essential commodities to consumers at controlled price, (ii) implementing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and several control orders issued thereunder (iii) implementing the policies and programmes of the Government with regard to procurement and distribution of foodgrains under government control and (iv) regulating and licensing functions in respect of private trade in foodgrains.

9.1.02. The administrative set up extended down to taluka level. The Department was headed by a Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Joint Directors, Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners were assisted by the Food Assistants who were responsible for executing the Department's functions. At the taluka level, Tahsildars were responsible for executing the Department's activities, except in twelve City/Town "Informal Rationing Areas", which were looked after by Rationing Officers. During the year under report, Sri B. S. Patil functioned as the Director till 29th February, 1982 and Sri Swatantra Rao thereafter.

9.1.03. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 'A'	16	16	15	1	1	..
Group 'B'	26	25	25	..	1	..
Group 'C'	464	425	395	30	53	5
Group 'D'	139	132	129	3	23	3
Total :	645	598	564	34	78	8

9.1.04. During the year under report, the budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the Department were Rs. 24.04 crores and Rs. 20.98 crores respectively.

9.1.05. The Department continued to procure paddy under the 'Karnataka Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order 1966'. During the course of the year under report, this system was changed and the 'Karnataka Rice Procurement (Levy) Order 1981' was issued (came into effect from 5th November, 1981), under which paddy/rice was procured from the millers/traders under statutory powers. Besides, under this Act, the millers/dealers whoever hulls the paddy in rice plants were required to deliver 50 per cent of the resultant rice to the Government. In addition, paddy was continued to be purchased from the growers under the price support operations during both the seasons. The target and achievement of procurement of different cereals, as on 31st March 1982, were as follows.

(In tonnes)

Particulars	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3
1. Mill point-rice ..	2,08,000	60.338
2. Mill point paddy ..	..	49,581
3. Price-support operation (Paddy)	..	22,364
4. Jowar	30,500	59
5. Ragi	93,500	251
6. Maize	..	782

9.1.06. The Government of India allotted 10,000 tonnes of rice per month, 3,000 tonnes of wheat per month for public distribution. The allotment and off-take of essential commodities during the year under report were as follows:

(*In tonnes*)

Items	*Allotment*	*Off-take*
1	2	3
Rice	3,84,336	2,11,248
Jowar	1,11,706	4,894
Wheat	29,000	24,462
Sugar	1,70,478	1,52,975
Maida	1,33,360	79,253
Soji	38,473	20,466
Kerosene oil (in kilolitre) ..	3,29,950	3,22,613

The allotment of wheat for public distribution system was cut down to 2,000 tonnes per month, but subsequently increased to 3,000 tonnes per month from October, 1981. The Roller Flour Mills were alloted with 22,000 tonnes of wheat per month as against their crushing capacity of 39,544 tonnes. The wheat products, viz., soji and maida continued to be distributed through fair price shops, Janatha Bazaars, and recognised merchants' associations.

9.1.07. Based on the 1971 population census, the Government of India was alloting 14,218 tonnes of levy sugar per month for public distribution, which however, proved to be insufficient.

9.1.08. As against the requirement of 27,100 tonnes of Kerosene oil, the allotment from Government of India ranged between 18,800 to 24,600 tonnes.

9.1.09. Owing to the high prices of edible oils in the open market, the Government of India continued to import palmolein oil for public distribution system. The Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation had exclusive rights for purchasing and distribution of the oil in the entire State. During the year, 19,458 tonnes of palmolein oil was allotted, of which, 14,994 tonnes was lifted and distributed.

9.1.10. The public distribution system in the State was covered by a net-work of 14,230 fair price shops, of which 3,797 were in urban areas and 10,433 in rural areas. Of the total, 8,166 fair price shops were run in co-operative sector both in urban and rural areas. As new series of ration cards were issued, instructions were also issued to open more Fair Price Depots.

9.1.11. In order to cover every family by ration cards, Government decided to issue new ration cards after making door to door verification. As at the end of the year, 48.23 lakh ration cards were printed and supplied to the Deputy Commissioners/Joint Director (PDS). During the year under report, the issuing of new series of ration cards was completed in Bangalore City and the same was in progress in other areas.

9.1.12. The following table shows the retail prices of food grains and sugar issued under the public distribution system.

(In Rs.)

Item	*As at the beginning of the year*	*As at the end of the year*
1	2	3
1. Rice :		
(*a*) Superfine ..	2.20	2.40
(*b*) Fine ..	2.20	2.40
(*c*) Medium	..	2.10
(*d*) Common variety..	1.95	2.00
2. Wheat ..	1.70	1.70
3. Soji ..	2.30	2.35
4. Maida ..	2.30	2.35
5. Sugar ..	3.50	3.65
6. Kerosene ..	1.66	1.81
7. Palmolein oil ..	8.40	9.75

9.1.13. During the year under report, as there was acute scarcity of the fodder, the Government had issued a statutory order, viz., 'The Karnataka Cattle Fodder (Regulation of Export)', banning the movement of fodder. However, the order was revoked in December, 1981, as there was no scarcity of fodder.

9.1.14. The Directorate of Enforcement conducted 3,575 raids, arrested 1,591 persons and filed 1,015 cases. 94 cases were decided during the year leaving a balance of 921 cases. 204 persons were convicted by courts and 127 persons were punished under departmental action. The total value of goods seized was of the order of Rs. 2.98 crores.

9.2. Forest.

9.2.01. The main objectives of the Department are: (1) to protect the existing forests, (2) to increase the forest area and rehabilitate degraded forests by way of reforestation and (3) guide scientific exploitation of forest resources. The Department is responsible for administering the Karnataka Forest Act and Rules, the Karnataka Tree Preservation Act and the Karnataka Wild Life Preservation Act.

9.2.02. The Forest Department is divided into two wings, viz., the General wing and the Development wing, each headed by a Chief Conservator of Forests. The Chief Conservators of Forests are assisted by Conservators of Forests, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Assistant Conservators of Forests and other supporting staff. Under the General Wing, seven circles, viz., Bangalore Circle, Belgaum Circle, Bellary Circle, Kanara Circle, Kodagu Circle, Mysore Circle and Shimoga Circle were functioning. Under the Development Wing, the Rubber Plantation Circle, Mangalore with six sub-divisions, Working Plan and Development Circle, Bangalore, with five sub-divisions; Forest Research and Utilisation Circle, Bangalore, with five sub-divisions; Wild Life Preservation Circle, Bangalore, with four sub-divisions and Project Tiger, Mysore, were functioning. Sri S.

Shyam Sunder held the post of the Chief Conservator of Forest (General) and Sri S. R. Bhagwat that of the Chief Conservator of Forest (Development) during the year. The staff strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 'A'	104	81	81	..	12	..
Group 'B'	101	84	83	1	6	2
Group 'C'	3,524	3,374	3,241	133	457	83
Group 'D'	6,161	5,979	5,905	34	934	418
Total :	9,890	9,518	9,350	168	1,409	503

9.2.03. The expenditure and revenue during the year was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
Non-Plan ..	1,862.60	..
Plan ..	763.18	..
Total ..	2,625.78	5,014.85

9.2.04. The forest area of the State was 38,384.06 sq.kms as at the beginning of the year and 38,408.48sq. kms as at the end of the year. The latter was made up of reserved forests 28,574.16 sq.kms, protected forests 3,951.32 sq.kms, unclassified forests 5,450.38 sq.kms, village forests 124.20 sq.kms and private forests 308.42 sq.kms. 34,316.95 sq.kms of forest area was under the charge of the Forest Department and 3,783.11 sq.kms under the charge of Revenue Department.

9.2.05. The management of forests was based on approved working plans. Prevention of smuggling of valuable forest produce, prevention and eviction of encroachments and prevention of fire hazards constituted the main protection measures adopted.

9.2.06. Exploitation of timber,firewood and other major forest produce from the forests was done through the departmental agency as well as by private agencies. Exploitation was done as per the working plans in the respective areas. The total quantity of timber, industrial timber, firewood, etc., extracted by all agencies during the year was about 1.3 million cubic metres (excluding bamboo and sandalwood). The outturn of major forest produce during the year was as follows:

Sl. No.	*Produce*	*Unit*	*Quantity*
1	2	3	4
1.	Rosewood	Cu.M	9,223
2.	Teak wood	do	50,238
3.	Other kinds of timber	do	1,54.635
4.	Sawn timber	do	19,592
5.	Pulpwood	do	2,20.310
6.	Matchwood	do	3,107
7.	Plywood	do	1,16,026
8.	Timber in Round poles	do	63,678
9.	Firewood including wood used for charcoal	do	6,77,889
	Total ..		13.14.698

Output of important minor forest produce during the year was as shown below :

(Tonn

Produce	quantity	Produce	quantity
1	2	1	2
1. Bamboo	1,70,737	2. Sandalwood ..	9,839
3. Charcoal ..	13	4. Canes ..	1,093
5. Beedi leaves ..	892	6. Oil seeds	3,736
7. Honey ..	78	8. Wax ..	5
9. Rubber ..	442	10. Bark ..	2,793
11. Tamarind ..	931	12. Seegekai ..	1,046
13. Cashewnut ..	256	14. Gum ..	52
15. Myrobalam ..	18	16. Antwalakai ..	249
17. Almaddi ..	305	18. Miscellaneous—eeds	57
19. Fruits ..	1,525	20. Ivory (Kgs.)	5
21. Eucalyptus oil (Kg).	1,660	22. Rosha oil (Kgs)	9
23. Fodder grass ..	256	24. Cocoa beans	339
25. Rosha grass	339	26. Miscellaneous items	537

9.2.07. Rubber plantations were raised and maintained in accordance with the approved plans for the rehabilitation of the Srilanka repatriates. The total area under rubber plantation during the year was 5265 hectares. Latex collected was processed at the two Rubber Processing Units at Aivernand and Thodikara. The total quantity of rubber produced during the year was 442 tonnes and revenue earned was Rs. 34.28 lakhs.

9.2.08. The Wildlife Preservation Circle had jurisdiction over the entire area of Karnataka regarding management of wild life. This circle had 4 sub-divisions headed by Assistant Conservators of Forests. 23 sanctuaries/ parks were maintained by this Division. During the year, Bannerghatta National Park, Bhadra Sanctuary and Ranebennur Sanctuary received Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 17.14 lakhs.

9.2.09. Bandipur Tiger Reserve was one among the eleven tiger reserves under " Project Tiger in India ". The area of the reserve was 689.52 sq. kms and of this the area reserved for tourism was 105.41 sq. kms. The annual census of wild life was conducted during 1981 and the number of animals enumerated were as follows:—

Elephants	..	891
Tigers	..	43
Sambars	..	421
Wild dogs	..	179
Panthers	..	47
Barking deer	..	270
Wild cats	..	43
Bonnet Monkey	..	112
Jungle fowl	..	221
Hare	..	87
Jackal	..	46
Snakes	..	133
Owl	..	20
Ducks	..	44
Gaurs	..	334
Spotted deer	..	1,466
Wil- bears	..	1,005
Langurs	..	1,293
Sloth bears	..	68
Porcupine	..	167
Civet cat	..	41
Indian Squirrel	..	109
Peacock	..	130
Giant Lizard	..	50
Mangoose	..	102
Vultures	..	45
Kites	..	41

9.2.10. A large number of workers belonging to SC, ST and Backward Classes were engaged in the forest works.

Bamboos and timber were supplied to persons belonging to these communities for building houses. Besides, seedlings were supplied to them free of cost.

9.2.11. 18,860 forest offence cases were detected and produce worth Rs. 25.26 lakhs and compensation of Rs. 29.47 lakhs were recovered during the year. 87 tonnes of sandalwood valued at Rs. 42.31 lakhs was also seized from smugglers.

CHAPTER 10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

10.1. Co-operation

10.1.01. The Department was responsible for promoting the co-operative movement in the State.

10.1.02. The Department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. During the year under report, he was assisted at the headquarters by two Additional Registrars of Co-operative Societies, four Joint Registrars, three Deputy Registrars, twelve Assistant Registrars, one Assistant Executive Engineer, one Deputy Director of Statistics, one Assistant Director of Statistics and other supporting staff. At the Divisional level, there were four Divisional Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies. At the District level, twenty Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies and at the Sub-Divisional level 49 Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies were working. During the year under report, the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies was held by Sri C. Gopal Reddy till 25th July 1981, Sri P. S. Thomas from 25th July 1981 to 15th February 1982 and Sri K. P. Surendranath from 15th February 1982 onwards. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group 'A' ..	122	122	122	..	8	1
Group 'B' ..	503	484	479	5	12	1
Group 'C' ..	1,751	1,546	1,455	91	180	16
Group 'D' ..	788	678	677	1	111	15
Total ..	3,164	2,830	2,733	97	311	33

10.1.03. The budget allotment for and expenditure incurred during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
A. Co-operation ..	972.00	771.13
B. Agriculture and Allied Services	175.00	130.63
C. Centrally Sponsored Schemes ..	162.20	40.00
D. Central Sector and NCDC Schemes ..	781.38	470.38
Total ..	2,090.58	1,412.14

10.1.04. As at the end of the year, there were 22,815 Co-operative Societies. These Societies had a membership of 82.51 lakhs and share capital of Rs. 189.19 crores, During the year, these co-operative societies advanced a loan of Rs. 487.89 crores and recovered Rs. 246.97 crores.

10.1.05. **Agricultural Credit.**—Three types of agricultural credit viz., short term, medium term and long term, were continued to be provided to the farmers through co-operatives. The short term credit by way of crop loans was handled by the Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank Limited, at the State level, the District Central Co-operative Banks at the district level and the Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies at the village level. Long and medium term credits were handled by the Karnataka State Co-operative Land Development Bank at the State level and the Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks at the taluk level. Rs. 62.96 crores as short term loans, Rs. 3.86 crores as medium term loans and Rs. 20.19 crores as long term credit were advanced during the year.

10.1 06. The total demand, collection and balance, under all the three types of credit, as at the end of the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Particulars	*Amount*
Demand ..	4,044.80
Collection ..	1,341.09
Balance ..	2,703.71

10.1.07. During the year under report, Government waived penal interest which had accrued up to 30th June 1980 on overdue loan instalments. The Primary Land Development Banks were directed to discontinue the levy of recovery cahrged with effect from 1st May, 1979 Government further declared remission of principal and interest in case of failed wells in respect of small and marginal farmers. Exemption of stamp duty chargeable on investments was extended in respect of loan upto Rs. 10,000 and half of the stamp duty was exempted in respect of loans larger than Rs. 10,000. The State Co-operative Land Development Bank was instructed to earmark 50 per cent of its loans to small and marginal farmers.

10.1.08. There were 8,247 Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. Of these, 4,992 Societies were amalgamated to form 2,236 viable societies and the rest were retained unchanged. As at the end of June 1981, a sum of Rs. 30.67 lakhs was advanced to 14,176 members.

10.1.09. Special schemes for development of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under IRD Programme was taken up in all the districts through District Rural Development Societies.

10.1.10. Karnataka ranked third among the States in having the largest number of Urban Co-operative Banks.

Out of 239 Urban Co-operative Banks in the State, 196 Urban Co-operative Banks come under the purview of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

10.1.11. There were 600 Co-operative Farming Societies, of which 192 were specifically organised for the benefit of weaker sections of SC and ST communities of the society. These societies had a membership of 21,478. A training institute at Dharwar was established to impart training to the members of these societies.

10.1.12. Co-operative Marketing Societies were organised in the State to arrange for procurement and sale of agricultural produce of the members, to advance produce loans, to rent or own godowns to store the produce, to undertake distribution of agricultural machinery, implements, fertilisers and pesticides and to undertake processing activities. Taluka Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies were organised for all the taluks in the State except for the three taluks in Kodagu district, in which 16 Agricultural Produce Marketing Societies functioned. There were in all 263 marketing societies in the State of which 189 were Primary Marketing Societies. In the marketing sector outstanding performance was recorded by the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Co-operative Ltd., Mangalore. The Co-operative had a turn-over of Rs. 99.00 crores during the year.

10.1.13. Co-operative Societies were assisted under NCDC Schemes for construction of godowns for storage of the agricultural produce, agricultural inputs, fertilisers, etc. The pattern of assistance during the year was 60 per cent loan and 40 per cent subsidy. As at the end of the year, 3,468 godowns were completed and 536 godowns were under various stages of completion. During the year, an amount of Rs. 37.50 lakhs was released towards construction of godowns and the work was entrusted to the Karnataka Land Army.

10.1.14. Co-operative Processing Societies played a vital role in the Co-operative Sector. These societies were engaged in converting raw agricultural produce into processed products, to enable the producer members to get a better price. 154 Processing Societies were functioning in the State.

10.1.15. There were 26 Co-operative Sugar Factories during the year. These sugar factories crushed 64.22 lakh tonnes of sugarcane during the year.

10.1.16. There were 17 Co-operative Spinning Mills in the State as at the end of the year. During the year, 7 new Co-operative Spinning Mills were started. These co-operative spinning mills were given financial assistance by way of share capital, loans and loan guarantees.

10.1.17. The Karnataka State Co-operative Housing Federation Ltd., Bangalore and the Karnataka State SC/ST Housing Corporation Ltd., Bangalore, have played a vital role in providing housing accommodation both in rural and urban areas. The Corporation sanctioned loans for construction of houses to SC/ST people, through the Primary SC/ST House Building Co-operative Societies at taluka level. So far, loans were sanctioned for construction of 22,669 houses through 173 SC/ST Co-operative Societies. The amount granted so far was Rs. 439.14 lakhs and the number of houses completed was 17,840.

10.1.18. There were 214 Labour Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 21,677 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,002.00 lakhs, inclusive of Government's share of Rs. 3.22 lakhs. The value of labour contracts executed by these societies during the year was Rs. 19.51 lakhs.

10.1.19. There were 90 lead and 1,754 link Consumer Co-operative Societies.

10.1.20. Under State Plan Schemes, the Department has formultaed schemes to assist Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies on a phased manner.

10.1.21. Training was imparted in the six Co-operative Training Centres in the State to employees of the Department and Co-operative institutions. During the year, employees of the Department and Co-operative institutions were given general diploma in co-operation training and 247 secretaries of co-operative institutions were given specialised training. 1,178 Managing Committee members of various institutions and 602 employees of Co-operative institutions and commercial banks were also given training.

10.1.22. The Tribal-sub-plan was introduced to provide specialised services to the tribal population in four districts of the State viz., Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur. The tribal sub-plan emphasised strengthening of existing large-sized agricultural and multipurpose co-operative societies. Against the budget allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 9.37 lakhs was incurred.

10.1.23. The Special Component Plan aims at providing assistance to persons belonging to scheduled castes. The schemes under this plan include providing grants for share capital contribution to enable persons belonging to scheduled castes to enrol themselves as members of various credit co-operatives, interest free loans for additional share capital contributions of members, riskfund, subsidy and bad debt reserve for credit institutions, loans to scheduled caste persons and construction of godowns in areas inhabited by persons belonging to scheduled castes.

10.1.24. At the beginning of the year, 132 surcharge cases were pending and 52 cases were ordered for inspection during the year. Out of the total of 184 cases, 45 cases were disposed of leaving a balance of 139 cases as at the end of the year.

10.1.25. There were 17,973 arbitration cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year and 84,334 cases were received during the year, bringing the total to 1,02,309 cases. Of these, 79,470 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 22,837 cases at the end of the year.

10.1.26. At the beginning of the year, 3.09 lakh execution petitions involving a sum of Rs. 4,065.77 lakhs were pending and 1.65 lakh petitions involving an amount of Rs. 2,782.15 lakhs were received during the year. Of these, 1.06 lakh execution petitions involving an amount of Rs. 1,704.23 lakhs were executed.

10.1.27. During the year, 403 cases of misappropriation involving a sum of Rs. 160.87 lakhs were pending for investigation with the police and 947 cases involving an amount of Rs. 198.64 lakhs were pending trial before the court.

10.2. Co-operative Audit

10.2.01. The Department was responsible for auditing the accounts of all co-operative societies functioning in the State by auditors, not likely to be influenced by the management of co-operative institutions.

10.2.02. The Department was headed by the Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies who was assisted by two Deputy Chief Auditors and six Assistant Chief Auditors at the head office. The Deputy Chief Auditors functioned at the divisional level, Assistant Chief Auditors at the Sub-Divisional level and Senior Auditors at the taluk level. Sri K. R. Rabindranath held the post of Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies during the year. The staff strength of the Department during the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	Sanctioned strength	Filled	Male	Female	S.C.	S.T.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	27	23	22	1	1	..
Group B ..	129	113	113	..	6	..
Group C ..	1,471	925	893	32	111	15
Group D ..	290	241	240	1	42	6
Total ..	1,917	1,302	1,268	34	160	21

10.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Non-Plan ..	169.00	157.41	
Plan ..	10.00	3.02	
Total ..	179.00	160.43	97.89

10.2.04. As at the end of the year, 22,538 Co-operative Societies were functioning in the State, of which 13,885 were working Co-operative Societies, 4,566 were defunct and 4,087 were under liquidation. During the year, 12,589 societies were audited by the Department leaving a balance of 9,949 societies at the end of the year. Categorywise, progress of audit of co-operative institutions during the year was as follows :

Sl. no.	Type of Co-operative Societies	To be audited during 1981–82	Audited during 1981–82
1	2	3	4
1.	State level Co-operative institutions	14	5
2.	District Central Co-operative Banks	19	15
3.	Banks under Banking Regulations Act.	201	198
4.	T.A.P.C.M.S. ..	178	139
5.	Processing Co-operative Societies ..	71	50
6.	Primary Co-operative Land Development Banks ..	178	145
7.	Co-operative Sugar Factories ..	22	8

During the year, auditing of 561 Societies whose audit was in arrears was completed.

10.2.05. The demand, collection and balance of audit fees for the past two years were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Year	Opening balance	Demand during the year	Total	Amount collected	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6
1980–81 ..	42.72	74.50	117.22	73.94	43.28
1981–82 ..	43.28	92.57	135.85	97.89	37.96

10.3. Directorate of Sugar

10.3.01. The main objective of the Department was to promote the growth and development of the Sugar Industry in the State; particularly in the Co-operative sector. The main functions of the Department were: (1) organisation, registration and supervision of Co-operative sugar factories, (b) devicing and implementing various schemes for cane development and (c) issue/renew of licences for Khandasari units.

10.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assistant Chief Auditor of Co-operative Societies, Superintendent, Senior Auditor of Co-operative Societies and other supporting staff. Shri T. J. Ramakrishna held the post of Director during the year. The staff position of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group B ..	2	2	2	..	..	..
Group C ..	16	16	14	2	3	..
Group D ..	4	4	4	..	..	..
Total ..	23	23	21	2	3	..

10.3.03. An expenditure of Rs. 197.36 lakhs was incurred during the year. The revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 1.12 lakhs.

10.3.04. 23 Sugar factories were functioning in the State during the year under report.

10.3.05. During the year under report, three Co-operative Sugar Factories were registered by the Department, of which two were recommended to the Government of India for issue of industries licences.

10.4. Marketing

10.4.01. The Department of Marketing was responsible for the regulation of trade/sales of agricultural produce, mainly to protect the interests of the agriculrists/producers by removing/reducing the scope for malpractices by traders and businessmen. The Department was resposible for administering: (1) the Karnataka Agricultural

Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 ; (2) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1982 ; (3) The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Rules, 1968 ; (4) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 ; (5) The Agricultural Produce (Grade and Marketing) Rules 1937 ; (6) The Karnataka Warehouse Act, 1961 ; (7) The Karnataka Warehouse Rules, 1969 and (8) the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1952.

10.4.02. The Department was headed by the Chief Marketing Officer who was assisted by the Joint Chief Marketing Officer, the Deputy Chief Marketing Officer and other staff. The Joint Chief Marketing Officers functioned at the divisional level and the District Marketing Officers at the district level. Shri P. S. Nagarajan functioned as the Chief Marketing Officer dunirg the year. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	41	38	38	..	2	..
Group B ..	119	114	114	..	4	..
Group C ..	983	671	628	43	63	8
Group D ..	205	148	148	..	40	6
Total ..	1,348	971	228	43	109	14

10.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget alotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Plan schemes ..	72.00	40.17
2. Non-Plan schemes..	158.25	131.53
Total ..	230.25	171.70

10.4.04. There were 113 mainmarkets and 210 submarkets, 1.05 lakh market functionaries were operating in the State. Notified agricultural commodities worth about Rs. 751 crores were sold through these markets during the year.

10.4.05. Under the Integrated Scheme for Improvement of market intelligence, information on daily/weekly market rates of important agricultural commodities was collected and disseminated through All India Radio. Weekly / fortnightly / monthly bulletins on Animal Husbandry and Forestry products were issued.

10.4.06 The Audit Cell of the Department has audited the accounts of 68 Agricultural Produce Market Committees, 4 Grading Laboratories and the Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board and has collected an audit fee of Rs. 3.56 lakhs.

10.4.07. Under the scheme for Grading of Commodities agricultural commodities were graded on a commercial basis at 34 Primary Grading Units and commodities like ghee, butter, honey etc., were graded at 6 Government Grading Laboratories in the State. During the year, 3.48 lakh tonnes of agricultural produce valued at Rs. 156.01 crores and 199.80 lakhs of coconuts valued at Rs. 2.72 crores were graded on commercial basis. In addition to this, commodities valued at Rs. 4.08 crores were graded under ' AGMARK ' specifications in the laboratories. The Karnataka State Agricultural Marketing Board was given grant by the State Government.

10.4.08. The Market Development Project Engineerinig Cell was incharge of preparation of plans and estimates, tendering documents and supervision of developmental works undertaken by the Agricultural Produce Market Committees.

10.4.09. Under the Scheme of Development of Rural Markets, developmental works were taken up in 14 markets.

10.4.10. Some of the market committees in the State were given subsidy for creation of Market Intelligence Cell. During the year, 13 market committees were given a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 each and one market committee was given Rs. 6,000.

10.4.11. Under the scheme of Providing Expertise on Marketing in IADP and IAAP districts, five Marketing Extension Officers were working in the Command Areas at the places of (1) Raichur, (2) Belgaum, (3) Shimoga, (4) Gulbarga and (5) Mysore.

10.4.12. Central Government was giving loans to selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees at the rate of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs per market. During the year, 6 mainmarkets and 5 submarkets were given loans.

10.4.13. Under the scheme of Development of Selected Regulated Markets, selected Agricultural Produce Market Committees were given assistance to an extent of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs, for undertaking developmental works in the market yards. During the year, 7 Agricultural Produce Market Committees were sanctioned grants.

10.4.14. Central Government provided assistance ranging from Rs. 1.5 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs to each primary market and wholesale market situated in hilly areas or drought prone areas.

10.4.15. 47 Agricultural Produce Markets were developed at a cost of Rs. 1,155.69 lakhs. Out of the 630 infrastructural works taken up for execution under the projects, 622 works were completed. Out of 998 shop-cum-godowns taken up for construction, 963 shop-cum-godowns were completed and the remaining were under various stages of execution.

10.5. Weights and Measures

10.5.01. The Department of Weights and Measures was responsible for ensuring accuracy in weights and measures and weighing and measuring equipments used in trade and other commercial transanctions. The Department was responsible for administering the ; (1) Karnataka Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1958 and Rules, 1959 and (2) The Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and the Standards of Weights and Measures (packaged commodities) Rules, 1977.

10.5.02. The Department was headed by the Controller of Weights and Measures, who was assisted by Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures and other supporting staff. There were four Deputy Controllers of Weights and Measures at the Divisional level, Assistant Controllers of Weights and Measures at the district level and Inspectors of Weights and Measures at the sub-divisional level. Ten Controllers of Weights and Measures also functioned as the Controllers of Legal Metrology in Karnataka for the implementation of the provisions of the 'Packaged Commodities Rules, 1977'. During the year under report, Sri Ranganath Kelvadi held the post of Controller of Weights and Measures. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	6	6	6	..	1	..
Group B ..	25	25	25	..	5	..
Group C ..	289	200	188	12	58	8
Group D ..	113	98	98	..	35	4
Total ..	433	329	317	12	99	12

10.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as shown below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
1. Non-plan ..	NA	48.02	..
2. Plan ..	5.00	2.82	...
Total ..	..	50.84	46.63

10.5 04. The main functions of the Department were periodic verification and stamping of weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments used in trade. The Department conducts regular inspections and surprise visits to detect the fraud or foul play resorted to by unscrupulous traders. The Department also undertook verification and stamping of sophisticated weighing and measuring instruments used in factories. During the year, 70 cases were booked under Packaged Commodities Rules.

CHAPTER 11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AND ELECTRICITY SECRETARIAT.

11.1. Public Works—Communications and Buildings

11.1.01. The Department was responsible for construction and maintenance of all public roads, bridges and buildings.

11.1.02. The Department was headed by the Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers and other supporting staff. At the divisional and district levels, he was assisted by Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers respectively. Sri P. V. Somasekhar held the post of Chief Engineer till 31st October 1981 and Sri L. Shivalingaiah thereafter. The staff position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	58	58	58	..	8	1
Group B ..	344	282	282	..	16	5
Group C ..	3,785	3,439	3,310	129	321	73
Group D ..	995	796	796	..	261	35
Total ..	5,182	4,575	4,446	129	606	114

11.1.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 6065.72 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 5728.12 lakhs was incurred during the year. The Department earned a revenue of Rs. 225.21 lakhs.

11.1.04. During the year, eight road works each costing Rs. 5 00 lakhs or more were sanctioned in the State. The corresponding figures for buildings and bridges were 27 and 5 respectively. The amount

sanctioned for different new works were : roads Rs. 86.66 lakhs, buildings Rs. 453.24 lakhs and bridges Rs. 51.29 lakhs.

11.1.05. Under the State Highway Scheme, two bridges with a combined cost of Rs. 11.54 lakhs were completed. Under District and other Roads Schemes, 228 bridges costing Rs. 269.61 lakhs, 3 Nail Safety Works costing Rs. 7.72 lakhs, 233 cross drainage works were taken over. Roads costing Rs. 19.71 lakhs, 279 kms. of asphalting of roads costing Rs. 66.29 lakhs, 954 kms. formation/improvement of roads costing Rs. 319.25 lakhs, 274 kms. of roads constructed in sugar factory area costing Rs. 78.80 lakhs and 21 kms. of Tripal Sub-Plan roads costing Rs. 21.15 lakhs were completed. Under Minimum Needs Programme, 40 villages were connected with roads and a length of 245 kms. at a cost of Rs. 223.46 lakhs was formed. Under ICRC programme, 522 kms. of roads at a cost of Rs. 258.49 lakhs were formed. Under Community Development works 990 roads at a cost of Rs. 114.45 lakhs were formed.

11.1.06. During the year under report, 168 roads each costing more than Rs. 5.00 lakhs was sanctioned at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2090.65 lakhs. The figures in respect of buildings sanctioned was 138 and the estimated cost was Rs. 3327.58 lakhs. 93 bridges at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1240.99 lakhs were also sanctioned.

11.2. Public Works—Architecture

11.2.01. The main objective of the Department was furnishing architectural designs required for building construction activities of both Government and quasi-Government concerns.

11.2.02. The Chief Architect was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Deputy Chief Architects, Assistant Architects and other supporting staff. Sri P. V. Somashekhar (from 1st April, 1981 to 31st October, 1981) and Sri L. Shivalingaiah (from 1st November, 1981 to 31st March, 1982) who were Chief Engineers, Communications and Buildings, held the post of Chief Architect also on an

additional charge basis. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC. & S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A ..	7	2	2	..	..
Group B ..	16	7	7	..	..
Group C ..	68	53	42	11	1
Group D ..	11	8	8	..	..
Total ..	102	70	59	11	1

11.2.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 14.00 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.30 lakhs was incurred.

11.2.04. During the year under report, the Department completed the architectural design drawings worth Rs. 52 crores. The details are shown below.

Sl. No.	*Department/Organisation*	*Designs relating to No. of items*	*Estimate (Rs. in lakhs)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Social Welfare ..	7	102.01
2.	Libraries ..	4	23.54
3.	Office buildings ..	5	66.66
4.	Recreation buildings ..	7	160.14
5.	Revenue ..	8	222.18
6.	Judicial ..	4	39.01
7.	Endowments ..	26	153.73
8.	Medical ..	51	2,012.06
9.	Education ..	18	649.74
10.	K.R.S. ..	1	60.56
11.	Fireforce ..	1	0.82
12.	Prisons ..	3	70.04
13.	Police ..	12	250.76
14.	Tourism ..	4	13.56
15.	Agriculture, Horticulture Sericulture and Forest ..	7	158.00
16.	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services ..	3	66.00
17.	Miscellaneous ..	54	1,163.89

11.3. National Highways.

11.3.01 The National Highway Zone of the State Public Works Department was incharge of construction, development and maintenance of National Highways in the State.

11.3.02. The Department was headed by the Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, Technical Assistants and other staff. The Department had two National Highway circles at Bangalore and Dharwar, headed by Superintending Engineers, six National Highway divisions headed by Executive Engineers, twenty National Highway sub-divisions headed by Assistant Executive Engineers, two quality control sub-divisions headed by Assistant Executive Engineers and two Special Land Acquisition Offices headed by Special Land Acquisition Officers. Shri Y. N. Narayana held the post of Chief Engineer till 31st July, 1981, Shri R. A. Rao from 31st July, 1981 to 19th August, 1981, Shri L. Shivalingaiah from 19th August, 1981 to 2nd January, 1982 and Shri S. Rudraiah thereafter. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :—

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	11	11	11	..	2	..
Group B ..	118	114	114	..	9	..
Group C ..	265	220	191	29	14	4
Group D ..	86	71	71	..	12	3
Total ..	480	416	387	29	37	7

11.3 03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan ..	66.50	70 03
2. Plan ..	227.70	215.52
Total ..	294.20	285.55

11.3.04. 54 works were sanctioned under the National Highway (original) maintenance and repair works. Of these, 23 works were completed. Under National Highway No. 17, a major bridge across the Kalinadi river was in progress. The Superstructure work was completed in respect of 3 spans. The major bridge works across the rivers Kabini, Tunga and Bhadra were in progress.

11.3.05. As at the end of 1981-82, the total length of National Highways in the State was 1968.20 kms. as detailed below :

(No.)

Sl. No.	*N.H.*	*National Highway*	*Length in kms.*
1	2	3	4
1.	4	Madras–Kolar–Bangalore–Hubli–Belgaum–Poona–Bombay ..	661.30
2.	7	Banaras–Nagpur–Hyderabad–Bagepalli–Bangalore Hosur–Krishnagiri–Madurai–Capecomorin ..	124.10
3.	9	Poona–Sholapur–Humnabad–Hyderabad–Vijayawada ..	75.00
4.	13	Chitradurga–Hospet–Bijapur–Sholapur ..	408.60
5.	4A	Belgaum–Khanapur–Aumod–Panji ..	84.20
6.	17	Panvel–Panji–Karwar–Mangalore–Calicut–Trichur ..	285.00
7.	48	Bangalore–Nelmangala–Kunigal–Hassan–Mangalore ..	330.00
		Total ..	1,968.20

11.4. Public Works—Irrigation (North Zone) Belgaum

11.4.01. This Zone was formed in order to step up the tempo of execution of major irrigation projects in Northern Karnataka.

11.4.02. The Zone with its headquarters at Belgaum, was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. Sri M. B. Vittal Rao, held the post of Chief Engineer during the year under report.

11.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Zone were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Account	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. 331 Water and Power Development Services ..	24.96	25.59
2. 333 IND &FCP ..	242.56	257.28
3. 533 IND & FCP ..	1,780.06	1,709.41
Total ..	2,047.58	1,992.28

11.4.04. This Zone was incharge of the major projects of Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Dudhaganga, Hipparagi Barrage Scheme and the medium project of Harinala. The Ghataprabha Project stages I and II were completed except for ayacut roads and land drainage works. The Ghataprabha Project stage III and Malaprabha project were under progress.

11.4.05. The construction of Bennihalla acquaduct, the major acquaduct on Malaprabha Right Bank Canal, was in progress.

11.4.06. Under Ghataprabha Project Stage III, construction of Hidkal dam was completed and canal works were under progress. On Chikkodi branch canal, the Ghataprabha acquaduct was completed and Hiranyakeshi acquaduct was in progress. Markandeya acquaduct and Kadabagathi tunnel on Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal were in progress. The lining to Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal system was taken up in closure periods, as the canals were in service during the kharif and rabi seasons.

11.4.07. Regarding Dudhaganga Project, Hipparagi Barrage scheme and Harinala Project, the works were in the initial stages.

11.4.08. The details of progress regarding the projects were as shown below :

Sl. No.	*Name of the project*	*Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Cumulative expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)*	*Irrigation potential envisaged (hects.)*	*Irrigation potential created so far (hects.)*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ghataprabha Project Stage I ..	692.50	724.23		
2.	Ghataprabha Project Stage II ..	6,043.50	6,518.25	1,39,614	1,39,614
3.	Ghataprabha Project Stage III ..	9,054.00	3,002.00	1,77,816	4,607
4.	Malaprabha Project	16,209.00	12,470.74	2,13,206	1,10,065
5.	Dudhaganga Project	13,624.00	..	..	..
6.	Hippargi Barrage Scheme ..	7,451.00	394.00	..	..
7.	Harinala Project ..	253.04	7.45	..	..

11.5. Public Works Irrigation (South Zone), Mysore.

11.5.01. The Irrigation South Zone was formed with the intention of harnessing the natural resources of Cauvery Basin and Bhadra Sub-basin by constructing

major dams across the rivers Kabini, Harangi, Bhadra etc. The Department was responsible for administering the Irrigation Act.

11.5.02. This Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by a Superintending Engineer (Designs) and a few other officers. Sri B. N. Janardhan held the post of Chief Engineer upto 23rd November, 1981, Sri M. Lalagi Salian held the post thereafter.

11.5.03. This Zone was incharge of four major and seventeen medium irrigation projects. The four major irrigation projects were Kabini, Harangi, Bhadra and KRS Right Bank Canal and 17 medium irrigation projects were Suvarnavathy, Uduthorehalla, Nallur Amanikere, Arkavathy, Chikklihole, Iggalur, Tunga Anicut, Jambadahalla, Gundal, Taraka, Sagare, Doddakere, Chikkahole, Teetha, Ranikere Feeder Channel, Manchanabele, Modernisation of KRS canal system and Nugu.

11.5.04. Kabini Reservoir Project contempleted construction of an earth-cum-masonary dam across Kabini river with irrigation canals in either bank near Bidarahalli-Beechanahalli in H. D. Kote Taluk in Mysore. The project was planned to be taken up in two stages. In the first stage, it was proposed to utilise 19.52 TMC of Kabini water for irrigating 42,492 hectares and in the second stage to utilise 5.77 TMC for irrigating 1,83,727 hectares. The budget allotment for the year on this project was Rs. 700.00 lakhs and expenditure incurred was Rs. 548.21 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure on this project upto the end of the year was Rs. 6,512.49 lakhs. Twenty two villages covering an extent of 61,63 hectares were submerged. Twentyfive new colonies have been formed and rehabilitation works have been done. The left bank canal was completed to its full length of 26 kms and 1,214 hectares were brought under irrigation. The atchkat was fully developed. The right bank canal was proposed to be

completed by June, 1983, but due to scarcity of cement the target date stands postponed to June, 1987. An irrigation potential of 3,237 hectares had been created so far.

11.5.05. The Harangi project envisages construction of a composite dam across Harangi river. The area proposed to be brought under mono-crop irrigation was 52,609 hectares and under double-crop irrigation 13,759 hectares, in the three districts of Kodagu, Hassan and Mysore. The irrigation potential created under Left Bank Canal during the year was 930 hectares and the total irrigation potential created was 3,237 hectares. The rehabilitation work on Right bank was almost completed. The approach channel to kanive R.C.C. Acquaduct had been completed. The total expenditure incurred upto the end of the year was Rs. 158.00 lakhs.

11.5.06. The Periyapatna Lift Irrigation Scheme was also an integral part of Harangi Reservoir Project. The preliminary survey works were completed. The work of construction of Hardur bridge was completed.

11.5.07. The Chicklihole Project was sanctioned in the year 1977 at an estimated cost of Rs. 525.00 lakhs. Construction of culverts across internal colony roads, sinking of borewell at Chicklihole Reservoir Project Colony, construction of compound wall at CRP Colony and excavation of seat of bund and key trench was completed.

11.5.08. The Irrigation Construction Circle, Mysore, was incharge of Manchanabele Project Division, Ramanagaram; Varuna canal construction Division, Mysore; Designs and Investigation Division, Mysore; Medium Irrigation Projects Division, Gundlupet; Irrigation Construction Division, Mysore; V. C. Division, Mandya and K. R. Sagar Division.

11.5.09. The Krishnarajasagar Right Bank Canal (Varuna) Project envisages construction of canal of 135

kms. to irrigate 32,375 hectares of semidry crops in Mysore and Mandya. The construction of the project was still in initial stages.

11.5.10. Manchanabele Reservoir Project envisaged construction of composite dam across the river Arkavathy and Left Bank Canal and Right Bank canals to irrigate 3,845 hectares of land. The construction work was under progress.

11.5.11. The Teetha Reservoir Project was estimated to irrigate an area of 1,214 hectares in Koratagere Taluk. The main dam work was started in 1977. The work was under progress. Construction of deviation roads was under progress. The work of providing drinking water facilities to Teetha village in lieu of drinking water well of the village which was submerged was completed. Canal surveys were completed.

11.5.12. The Iggalur Anicut project proposed to irrigate an area of 4,330 hectares. The preliminary works like formation of approach roads, construction of buildings, water supply, electrification, etc., were completed.

11.5.13. Under the Bhadra project, construction of a dam across river Bhadra near Lakkavalli village of Chikmaglur district had been completed and an irrigation potential of 98,414 hectares had been created by the end of the year. The ultimate proposed irrigation potential was 1,05,574 hectares.

11.5.14. Under the Tunga Anicut Project, construction of an anicut across river Tunga had been completed and full potential of 21,500 acres had been created.

11.5.15. Jambadahalla Reservoir Project was a medium irrigation project which envisaged construction of an earthern dam across the river Jambadahalla to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 2,428 hectares. Major works had been completed and an irrigation potential of 1,538 hectares was created so far.

11.6. Public Works Department-Minor Irrigation

11.6.01. All irrigation works having an atchkat of above 4 hectares and below 2,000 hectares were under the control of this Department. The Department was responsible for investigation including hydrological studies, design of bund, wasteweir and canal structure, construction and maintenance of minor irrigation works and quality control. The Department was responsible for administering: (i) Karnataka Irrigation Act, 1965, (ii) Levy of Betterment and Water Rate Rules, 1965 and (iii) Land Acquisition Act.

11.6.02. The Minor Irrigation Zone was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. Sri M. Maraiah held the post of Chief Engineer upto 4th May, 1981 and Shri R. Chikkanna thereafter. The staff position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	4	6	7
Group A ..	19	13	13	..	..	..
Group B ..	212	177	175	2	6	3
Group C ..	483	347	316	31	29	4
Group D ..	209	153	153	..	..	..
Total ..	923	690	657	33	35	7

11.6.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-plan ..	974.84	848.47
Plan ..	1,521.94	1,209.02
Total ..	2,496.78	2,057.49

11.6.04. During the year, 134 works each costing more than one lakh rupees were targetted for completion. As against this, 102 works covering a fresh atchkat of 17,759 hectares and stabilising 2,001 hectares of existing atchkat were completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 1061.32 lakhs.

11.5.05. 232 works costing less than one lakh rupees each, were targetted for completion and out of these, 217 works covering a fresh atchkat of 933 hectares and stablisation of 12,347 hectares of existing atchkat were completed. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 69.12 lakhs.

11.6.06. Under Tribal Sub-plan, against the target of 12 works, 10 works covering an atchkat of 417 hectares in addition to stabilisation of 12 hectares of existing atchkat, was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 21.29 lakhs.

11.6.07. Under the scheme of "Integrated Development of Western Ghats Region", 11 works benefiting a fresh atchkat of 167 hectares in addition to stabilisation of 132 hectares of existing atchkat were completed at an expenditure of Rs. 17.42 lakhs.

11.6.08. The expenditure incurred under the DPAP was Rs. 128.67 lakhs

11.6.09. Anti sea-erosion works were taken up in Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada districts. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 39.87 lakhs.

11.6.10. An expenditure of Rs. 60.33 lakhs was incurred for maintenance of medium irrigation projects.

11.7. Public Health Engineering, Dharwad

11.7.01. The office of the Chief Engineer, MI & PHE (N), Dharwad, was bifurcated into two separate zones viz., Minor Irrigation and Public Health Engineering,. The MI & PHE (N), Dharwad was redesignated as Public

Health Engineering, Dharwad as per G.O. No. PWD 8 PCO 81, dated the 9th March, 1981 and it started to function with effect from 1st April, 1981, with the Chief Engineer as its head. Having its jurisdiction throughout the State, it was entrusted with the work of NRWS, ARWS and Borewells in rural areas.

11.7.02. The PHE consists of two circles: One at Bangalore with 6 Divisions and 21 Sub-divisions and another at Belgaum with 6 Divisions and 27 sub-divisions. Each Circle, Division and Sub-division was headed by a Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer respctively. Thus, the Chief Engineer was assisted by 2 Superintending Engineers, 12 Executive Engineers and 48 Assistant Executive Engineers at their levels

11.7.03 Sri M. Chikkannaiyappa, B.E., M.S. (USA) MIE, was the Chief Engineer during 1981-82.

11.7.04. The Planning and Designs Unit Divisions and the Monitoring Cell Division, Bangalore, were under the control of this zone. There were 4 Planning and Design sub-divisions, each located at the headquarters of Bangalore, Shimoga, Belgaum and Gulbarga. Sri N. Lingaiah, Executive Engineer held the charge of P & D Unit, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

11.7.05. The budget allotment for the year 1981-82 and the expenditure incurred as on February 1982 were Rs. 1633.45 lakhs and Rs. 1676.92 lakhs respectively.

11.7.06. Achivement of Borewells under State Sector during 1981-82.

As against the programme of drilling 3,893 borewells during 1981-82, 6,648 borewells were drilled, out of which, 5,430 borewells were successful. Further, 4066 hand pumps and 240 power pumps were also fixed. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 704.96 lakhs, covering 4,035 villages/hamlets and benefiting a population of 22.22 lakhs.

11.7.07. NRWS Schemes. 1981-82. completed.

The number of schemes completed in the State during the year under report was 110, which covered 88 villages benefiting a population of 1,41,216, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population of 21,778 and 235 respectively.

11.7.08. Achievement of Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWS) Borewell Programme, 1981-82.

There was a programme to drill 6,108 borewells in the State during 1981-82. But the number of borewells drilled were 3,126, out of which 2,722 were successful. 2,076 handpumps were fixed to the borewells. The expenditure incurred for the programme was Rs. 301.35 lakhs, which covered, 1,401 villages, benefiting a population of 604.45 lakhs.

11.7.09. Accelerated Rural Water Supply (ARWS) Schemes, 1981-82, completed.

During the year under report, 63 Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes were completed, which covered 63 villages in the State benefiting a population of 1,16,267, including scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population of 16,429 and 120 respectively.

11.8. Public Works — Tungabhadra Irrigation Project Zone, Munirabad.

11.8.01. The activities of this zone mainly relate to the design and execution of major and medium irrigation projects in the districts of Gulbarga Division.

11.8.02. This Department was headed by a Chief Engineer, who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. Sri M. S. Ramanathan held the post of Chief

Engineer till 30th April, 1981 and Sri M. Shivamurthy thereafter. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A ..	86	79	79	..	2	3
Group B ..	298	244	244	..	3	..
Group C ..	908	693	683	10	34	2
Group D ..	262	212	212	..	22	1
Total ..	1,554	1,228	1,218	10	61	6

11.8.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. 533 Irrigation Project ..	978.95	988.69
2. 333 Navigation, Drainage & Flood Control Projects ..	390.64	381.82
3. 337 Roads and Bridges-repairs	12.54	8.34
4. 288 Social and Rehabilitation	2.50	3.07
5. 306 Minor Irrigation ..	59.80	59.01
6. 506 Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation ..	8.00	4.62
Total ..	1,452.43	1,445.55

11.8.04. The Tungabhadra Project Zone consisted of three circles, viz., (1) Tungabhadra project, Munirabad with three divisions (2) Tungabhadra Canal Construction Circle, Yermarus, with three divisions and (3) Irrigation

Project Construction Circle, Gulbarga, with two divisions. A Quality Control Division was also working, with headquarters at Gulbarga.

11.8.05. The Tungabhadra Project Zone was incharge of the following major and medium irrigation projects. The major irrigation projects were: (1) Tungabhadra Project, (2) Karanja Project, (3) Bennithora Project. The medium irrigation projects were: (1) Rajolibunda Project, (2) Kanakanala Project, (3) Hathikoni Project, (4) Chandrampalli Project, (5) Hagaribommanahalli Project, (6) Narihalla Project, (7) Chulkinala Project, (8) Lower Mullamari Project, (9) Upper Mullamari Project, (10) Amaraja Project, (11) Soudagar Project, (12) Maskinala Project, (13) Hirehalla Projects, (14) Modernisation of TBP in Raichur and Bellary districts. Apart from this, the work of maintenance and repairs of the old channels constructed by the Vijayanagar Kings during 1399 AD and 21 irrigation tanks, were also entrusted to this zone.

11.8.06. Tungabhadra Project is an Inter-State multipurpose Project. The project provides water for irrigation to the lands lying in Bellary and Raichur districts of Karnataka and in Andhrapradesh, apart from generating power. During the year, an amount of Rs. 177.61 lakhs was spent for construction of T. B. Project Left Bank Canal. The cumulative irrigation potential created upto the end of the year was 2.42 lakh hectares. The irrigation potential created under the Left Bank High Level Canal was 414 hectares. The expenditure incurred during the year for Tungabhadra Right Bank Low Level Canal during the year was Rs. 38.38 lakhs. The work of distribution system including construction of field channels have been completed and a potential to an extent of 37,504 hectares have been created in Bellary district. The expenditure incurred for T.B. Project Right Bank High Level Canal during the year was Rs. 25.88 lakhs. It has an irrigable command area of 80,944 hectares, under Right Bank High Level Canal Project. It was proposed to extend one of the distributary

by crossing Hagari river through an aquaduct to provide irrigation facilities to an area of over 6,200 hectares. The work was in progress.

11.8.07. The Karanja Project envisages construction of a storage dam across river Karanja, at an estimated cost of Rs. 51.53 crores to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 35,628 hectares in Bidar District. The work on earthern dam on either bank, stilling basin and spillway were completed. Execavation of main canal lining and c.d. works were in progress. Expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 267.61 lakhs.

11.8.08. The Bennithora Project envisaged construction of a storage reservoir across Bennithora stream, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,600 lakhs to provide irrigation facilities for an area of 20,243 hectares in Chitapur and Sedam Taluks of Gulbarga district. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 96.32 lakhs. The works on earth dam and irrigation sluices on both right and left banks were completed. Excavation of main canals alongwith cross drainage works and lining work in the initial reaches of canals on both the banks were in progress.

11.8.09. The particulars in regard to the medium irrigation projects are furnished below :

Name of the Project	*Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)*	*Cumulative expenditure (Rs. lakhs)*	*Expenditure during 1981-82 (Rs. end lakhs)*	*Irrigation potential created up to the of the yea (hectares)*
1	2	3	4	5
1. Rajolibunda	244.32	213.35	1.84	2,379
2. Kanakanala	97.00	96.27	..	2,051
3. Hath kone	93.00	87.56	..	2,145

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Chandrampalli	204.74	182.70	2.55	5,018
5.	Hagaribommanahalli	426.00	385.62	11.46	2,965
6.	Narihalla	350.00	325.90	7.77	1,263
7.	Chulkinala	379.76	135.37	20.28	4,048
8.	Lower Mullamari	1,354.62	260.64	54.34	9.717
9.	Upper Mullomari	328.00	500.00	73.11	200
10.	Amarja	570.00	342.03	100.24	8,907
11.	Saudagar Tank project	417.00	311.00	62.09	40
12.	Maskinala	600.00	144.14	25.09	2,834
13.	Hirehalla	635.00	22.40	5.63	8,016

11.8.10. Besides, this zone was entrusted with the work of modernisation of the existing irrigation system in Tungabhadra Project. 16 old channels constructed by the Vijayanagar Kings irrigating an area of 11,022 hectares in Raichur and Bellary districts and 21 irrigation tanks irrigating an area of 2,353 hectares in Bellary and Raichur districts were maintained by this zone.

11.9. Water Resources Development Organisation

11.9.01. The Department was engaged in undertaking detailed surveys and investigation into the feasibility of all major and medium irrigation and flood control schems in the State in order to increase the irrigation potential.

11.9 02. The organisation was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and other supporting staff. During the year under report, there were two Irrigation Investigation Circles at Mysore and Yermarus, each headed by a Superintending Engineer and four Minor Irrigation Investigation Divisions at Mysore, Shimoga, Gulbarga and Dharwad, each headed by an Executive Engineer. Shri R. A. Rao held the post of Chief Engineer till 31st December, 1981, Sri R.

Chikkanna from 31st December, 1981 to 4th January, 1982 and Sri V. Ramaiah from 4th January 1982 onwards. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC/ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A	51	50	50	..	2
Group B	109	105	105	..	3
Group C	307	281	255	26	22
Group D	140	126	126	..	15
Total :	607	562	536	26	42

11.9.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan	101.16	102.38
Plan	25.00	16.02
Total ..	126.16	118.40

11.9.04. The main achievements of the Department during the year were as follows :

Detailed investigation, planning and preparation of project reports of major and medium irrigation projects, flood control schemes and matters relating to inter-State water disputes of Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery rivers were entrusted to this zone. The work of investigation of all major and medium irrigation schemes in the State were at various stages of progress. Seventy major, medium and minor irrigation schemes were taken up for investiga-

tion during the year. Of these, feasibility reports in respect of 17 irrigation schemes were under finalisation. River-gauge data and hydrometeorological data were being systematically collected and processed every month. The Water Year Book for the year 1978-79 was compiled and published and Water Year Book for the year 1979-80 was under compilation. Action was taken to replace the existing Simons type raingauges in Karnataka by F.R.P. raingauges in a phased manner. Gauging was taken up at 67 selected tank sites spread over different parts of the State. During the year, current meter gauging at 92 sites, stage gauging at 60 sites. Hydrometeorological observations at 56 sites and self-recording raingauges observations at 52 sites were completed.

11.10. Public Works—Karnataka Engineering Research Station.

11.10.01. The Karnataka Engineering Research Station attended to various intricate engineering problems encountered in the State especially in the field of water resources development, investigation and design of anti-sea erosion works, soil mechanics, rock mechanics, concrete, materials and road research.

The Research Station was headed by a Director who was assisted by Joint Director, Chief Research Officers, Research Officers, Assistant Research Officers and other supporting staff. Sri B. H. Rajan held the post of the Director during the year. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	6	5	5	..	..	..
Group B	18	18	18	..	..	..
Group C	195	150	145	5	10	..
Group D	35	23	23	..	4	..
Total :	254	196	191	5	14	..

11.10 02. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Research Station under various items were as shown below :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Planning and Research	19.76	18.58
2. Wat r and Power Development	29.97	27.64
3. Ro ds and Bridges	1.00	1.00
4. Capit l outlay on Public Works	2.50	1.66
5. Capital Outlay on D & F.C	0.20	0.14
6. Capi.al Outlay on Housing	4.00	4.00
Total	57.43	53.02

11.10.03. The studies in various areas of research were functionally grouped under four divisions viz., the Hydraulics Division, the Technical Services Division, the Fundamental and Basic Research Division and the Coastal Engineering Division.

11.10.04. The Hydraulics Division was attached with seven branches. The main activities of this Division were conducting model studies of irrigation projects power projects and harbour projects. It was also working on model and prototype conformity studies, sedimentation surveys of reservoirs and basic studies on canal linings, hydrology, etc. Studies on spill ways, energy dissipating devices and other aspects of irrigation projects and gate operations schedules were conducted and finalised. Hydraulic designs for the surplusing arrangement of some minor irrigation projects were finalised. Problems pertaining to minor ports of Karnataka and other problems referred by the pre-investment survey of fishing harbours, etc., were under progress. 22 studies were completed by the Hydraulics Division during the year.

11.10.05. The Technical Services Division had three main branches. The Division many dealt with problems connected with soil mechanics, road research, building materials, chemical analysis of water and effluent samples, collection of meteorological data and determination of water pollution, etc. 285 studies were completed in the Technical Services Division.

11.10.06. The Fundamental and Basic Research Division had three sub-divisions under it. The main function of this Division was to focus attention on basic problems. The problems relating to shear strength and stabilisation of black cotton soil was under progress. Four studies on safe bearing capacity of foundation soils were completed. Five problems pertaining to different studies on Pozzolona as partial replacement of cement in mortar and concrete were under progress. Four problems connected with rock properties were under progress. Four studies were completed in this Division.

11.10.07. The Coastal Engineering Division, along with three sub-divisions, was engaged in finding solutions to the flood damages in the tidal reaches of rivers causing loss of valuable property. Beach profile, waves and tidal effect, damage to the coast, etc., were collected on scientific lines. In all, about 17 erosion prone areas were indentified.

11.10.08. The Engineering Staff Training College imparted training to inservice engineers of the P.W.D. During the year, 9 courses were conducted and 275 persons were trained.

11.10.09. Eleven papers on various aspects were contributed by the Research Station to various seminars at the State level, National level and International level.

11.10.10. "Research Engineer" a Bi-monthly Bulletin was published by this Department.

11.11. Public Works—Ports and Inland Water Transport

11.11.01. The Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport was incharge of Nautical Technology, covering matters relating to ports and harbours, shipping, ship building, dredging and salvaging inland water transport, ferries, hydrographic surveys, etc. The Department was responsible for administering: (1) the Indian Ports Act, 1908, (2) the Karnataka Harbour Crafts Rules, 1963; (3) the Karnataka Ports (Landing and Shipping Fees) Act, 1961 and Rules thereunder; (4) the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958; (5) the Indian Merchant Shipping (Fire Appliances) Rules, 1956, (6) the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1956; (7) the Merchant Shipping (Registration of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960; (8) the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Measurement of Sailing Vessels) Rules, 1960; (9) the Sailing Vessels (Insepction) Rules, 1960; (10) the Sailing Vessels (Statement of Crew) Rules, 1960; (11) the Sailing Vessels (Members of Crew) Rules, 1967; (12) the Sailing Vessels (Assignment of Free Board) Rules, 1960; (13) the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Collision at Sea) Regulations 1975; (14) the Bombay Ferries Act, 1868 and the Rules thereunder; (15) the Hyderabad Ferries Act Fasli, 1314 and Rules thereunder; (16) the Madras Canal and Public Ferries Act, 1980 and Rules thereunder and (17) the North India Ferries Act, 1878 and Rules thereunder.

11.11.02. The Department had two major units, viz., the "Ports" unit and the "Ferries and Inland Water Transport" unit. The State had 19 minor ports, one major port and 672 ferries and waterways. The Department was headed by the Director, who was assisted by a Deputy Director, Port Officers, Port Engineers and other supporting staff. Capt. Joseph Fernandes held the post of Director during the year. The staff-strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned Strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*S.C.*	*S.T.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	11	7	7	..	..	..
Group B	6	4	4	..	1	..
Group C	360	269	259	10	30	5
Group D	308	239	239	..	43	10
Total :	694	519	509	10	74	15

11.11.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department during the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Head of Account	*Allotment*		*Expenditure*		*Revenue*
	Plan	*Non-plan*	*Plan*	*Non-plan*	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	..	91.00	..	58.21	30.94
2. Capital Outlay on Ports, Light Houses and Shipping	130.00	..	168.82	...	...
3. Roads and Water Transport Services	5.00	30.00	7.45	15.49	18.28
4. Capital Outlay on Roads and Water Transport Services	0.45	..	..	0.41	..
Total ..	135.45	121.00	176.27	74.11	49.22

11.11.04. Government had taken a decision to develop Karwar as an all-weather port in stages and the first stage was completed during the year. The minor ports of Belekeri, Tadri, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Kundapur, Hangarkatta, Malpe and Mangalore were proposed to be developed as efficient fair weather lighterage ports.

11.11.05. For the promotion of water transport activities in the State, a Water Transport Co-operative Society was formed. The activities of the society included procurement and supply of stores and spares, maintenance of floating crafts, life saving appliances, repairs to floating crafts, etc.

11.11.06. Pilotage service by licenced pilots were provided to steamers calling at the ports. This system continued at the ports of Kundapur and Malpe.

11.11.07. The total imports handled by the ports during the year was 2.20 lakh tonnes and the total exports 6.40 lakh tonnes. The landing and shipping fees collected on cargo amounted to Rs. 11.33 lakhs.

11.12. Electrical Inspectorate

11.12.01. The main function of the Electrical Inspectorate was to implement various Acts connected with Electricity and Electrical Installations, so as to ensure safe working conditions and to minimise the danger involved. It was also incharge of supervision of the collection of electricity consumption tax and inspection charges. The Department was responsible for administering: (1) the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and Rules, 1956; (2) the Karnataka (Licensing of Electrical contractors and Grant of Certificates of permits to electrical supervisors and wiremen) Rules, 1976; (3) the Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1964 and Karnataka Cinemas (Regulation) Rules, 1971; (4) The Karnataka Lift Act, 1974 and Karnataka Lift Rules, 1976 and (5) the Karnataka Electricity (Taxation on Consumption) Act, 1959 and Rules made thereunder.

11.12.02. The Chief Electrical Inspector was the Head of this organisation who was assisted by Deputy Electrical Inspectors, Assistant Electrical Inspectors and other supporting staff. The Department had four divisional offices headed by the Electrical Inspectors and 19 sub-divisional offices headed by Deputy Electrical Inspectors.

The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned stirength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	30	26	25	1	..	..
Group B	61	52	52	..	..	..
Group C	150	125	113	12	12	..
Group D	36	36	35	1	5	1
Total :	277	239	225	14	17	1

11.12.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 59.00 lakhs, out of which the expenditure incurred was Rs. 42.14 lakhs. The revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 1636.60 lakhs.

11.12.04. The main activities of the Department consisted of inspection of new extra high voltage and new high voltage installation with a view to ensure safety, periodical inspection of electrical installations of factories, Electricity Board, Cinemas, investigation of electrical accidents, recovery of inspection fees, grant and renewal of electrical contractors' licences, conducting examination for issue of competency certificates for electrical supervisors and wiremen, rendering technical advice to Government, etc.

11.12.05. Electrical drawings pertaining to 127 high voltage installations, 54 generator installations and 22 Cinema installations were scrutinised and approved.

11.12.06. There were 140 fatal accidents to human beings, 226 non-fatal accidents and 137 fatal accidents to animals during the year. All these accidents were investigated.

11.12.07. Several complaints received from suppliers, consumers and licensed electrical contractors were investigated. During the year, 58 complaints were received, of which 18 cases were settled and others were under various stages of investigation.

11.12.08. During the year, 78 class I contractors' licences, 368 class II contractors' licences, 17 class III contractors' licences, 500 supervisors, permits, 93 special wiring permissions and 499 wiremen permits were issued.

11.12.09. During the year, 306 candidates appeared for the Electrical Supervisors Competency Certificate Examination and 38 were declared passed. Of the 703 candidates appeared for Wiremen, Competency Certificate examination, 221 were declared passed.

11.12.10. Scrutiny of accounts of tax paid by firms/ parties were carried out. Total amount realised towards electricity tax during the year was Rs. 1,604 lakhs.

11.12.11. Initial and periodical inspections of 149 permanent cinema theatres and 729 touring talkies were carried out and electrical defects got rectified. Out of 117 candidates who appeared for cinema operators' examination, 71 candidates were declared passed.

11.12.12. During the year, licence was issued for installation of 95 lifts. 217 new/old lift installations were inspected.

11.12.13. Forty two estimates pertaining to electrical installation of State Government undertakings were sanctioned after technical scrutiny.

11.13. Public Works Department — Irrigation Zone (Hemavathy Project).

11.13.01. The Hemavathy Project Circle was incharge of the major/medium irrigation projects of; (1) Hemavathy Project, (2) Votehole Project, (3) Varahi Irrigation Project and (4) Bijapur Project.

11.13.02. The Chief Engineer was the Head of the Department. The Chief Engineer was assisted by Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. During the year, Sri K. R. Savadathi held the post till 30th June 1981 and Sri D. N. Desai thereafter. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4		6	7
Group A	15	13	13	..	1	..
Group B	318	305	305	..	7	2
Group C	463	335	324	11	33	5
Group D	153	125	125	..	14	..
Total :	949		767	11	55	

11.13.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-plan	1,125.53	1,127.46
Plan	193.03	164.31
Total	1,318.56	1,291,77

11.13.04. During the year under report, the execution of the Hemavathy Project and Votehole Project was continued. Preliminary works such as formation of approach roads and construction of quarters were started in Varahi Irrigation Project.

11.13.05. The Hemavathy Dam was situated near Gorur. The dam was to store 37 TMC ft of water (gross) and 34.00 TMC ft. (live storage) for providing irrigation facility in the arid parts mainly of Hassan, Mysore and Tumkur districts. This project consists of a 15,394 feet long eathern-cum-masonary dam. The project, after completion, was expected to irrigate about 7.15 lakh acres of lands in Hassan,, Tumkur, Mysore and Mandya districts, at a total cost of about Rs. 240 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 1,127.46 lakhs was incurred during the year and the irrigation potential created for the year ending June 1982 was 8,785 hectares, and the cumulative potential created upto June 1982 was 14,329 hectares.

11.13.06. The Votehole Project was situated near Lakkenahally, Belur taluk. The dam was under construction across Votehole, a tributary of Yagachi river. It was planned to store 1.51 TMC ft. of water for providing irrigation facility. This dam had left and right bank canals. These canals when completed will irrigate about 18,500 acres in Alur taluk of Hassan district. The project was estimated to cost about Rs. 12.85 crores. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 141.22 lakhs and the irrigation potential created upto the end of June 1982 was 313 hectares.

11.13.07. The Varahi project was planned to irrigate about 38,800 acres in Dakshina Kannada district. The Karnataka Power Corporation has taken up the execution of Hydro Electric Project at the dam site. Only preliminary works were done during the year.

During the year, the Hemavathy Project could provide irrigation facility to 554 hectares. Two important bridges across Kyathehole and Aigon hole were completed. Water was allowed in the Hemavathy Left Bank Canal to feed the existing tanks in Channarayapatna to provide relief to the atchkat of these tanks. Water from Hemavathy dam was allowed through Krishnarajasagar to save withering crops in Tamil Nadu.

11.14. Upper Krishna Project, Dam Zone, Almatti

11.14.01. The Upper Krishna Project involves construction of a storage dam at Almatti, a pickup dam at Narayanapur in Gulbarga district and a net work of canal and distributary system to irrigate an area of 8.43 lakh hectares.

11.14.02. This zone was headed by a Chief Engineer who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers and other supporting staff. This zone consisted of two circles. (1) Upper Krishna Project Dam Circle at Narayanapur and (2) Upper Krishna Project Dam Circle at Almatti, and also Special Deputy Commissioner's Office, UKP Almatti and Branch Accounts Office at Almatti. Sri H. S. S. Iyengar, held the post of Chief Engineer during the year under report. The staff-position of the zone during the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	23	23	23	..	2	..
Group B	139	120	120	..	5	..
Group C	806	652	643	9	59	8
Group D	322	280	267	13	50	10
Total :	1,290	1,075	1,053	22	116	18

11.14.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 597.63 lakhs, against which an amount of Rs. 598.85 lakhs was spent during the year.

11.14.04. The progress achieved by the zone during the year was as follows :

(a) Construction of Almatti Dam upto 493.71 mtrs. (1,620 ft.) was nearing completion. Out of the submergence area of 63,236 acres, an area 22,450 acres was acquired. 15,020 sq. kms. of structures facing imminent submersion during monsoons of 1982 were also acquired. Preliminary works of locating the 37 Rehabilitation Centres for the displaced persons and construction of 2 Centres were in progress.

(b) Major construction works of Narayanapur dam were completed and the Narayanapur reservoir started impounding water from June 1982. Out of the possible 30,234 acres of lands which will be submerged under Narayanapur reservoir, an area of 27,858 acres has been acquired. Further 3.00 sq.m. of structures facing submersion were also acquired. Work on construction of 26 Rehabilitation Centres was nearing completion and arrangements for shifting 18 villages which were facing submersion during monsoon of 1982 were completed. The work of establishing Regional Fish Farm below Narayanapur dam was under progress.

(c) The preliminary survey work of Almatti Left Bank Canal was in progress.

11.14.05. At the beginning of the year, 1,084 land acquisition cases were pending and 814 cases were received during the year. Out of a total of 1,898 cases, 429 cases were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,469 cases at the end of the year.

11.15. Upper Krishna Project, Canal Zone, Bheemarayana Gudi.

11.15.01. The Upper Krishna Project (UKP) Canal Zone was created in November 1977, for the construction of the Canal System of Upper Krishna Project. The main

objective of the multipurpose Upper Krishna Project was to benefit the famine hit areas of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur and Belgaum districts.

11.15.02. With the Chief Engineer as its head, the UKP Canal Zone, Bheemarayanagudi was having 4 circles viz., (1) The UKP Canal Circle No. 1, Hunsagi ; (2) UKP Canal Circle No. 3, Krishnapur ; (3) UKP Canal Circle No. 4, Bheemarayanagudi and (4) The UKP Ayacut Road Circle, Krishnapur, each under the control of a Superintending Engineer. Each Circle was further divided into 17 Divisions and 77 Sub-divisions.

11.15.03. During the year 1981-82, Sri U. M. Anigol held the post of the Chief Engineer.

11.15.04. The staff-position of the zone during the year under report was as follows :

(*Nos.*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Group 'A'*	*Group 'B'*	*Group 'C'*	*Group 'D'*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sanctioned strength	28	118	1,872	390	2,408
2.	Working strength	27	106	996	303	1,432

11.15.05. The budget allotment and expenditure of the zone for the year 1981-82 were Rs. 4,103.91 lakhs and Rs. 3,789.07 lakhs, respectively.

11.15.06. Out of a total length of 78 Kms. of NLBC, the Main Canal works from 0 to 35.5 Kms. were nearing completion, out of which, 0 to 21 Kms. and Kms. 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 & 35 including C.D. works were completed in all respects and the works in the remaining Kms. viz., 22, 26, 27, 30, 34 and 36 were under progress. Out of 105

structures to be provided on NLBC, 67 Nos., were completed ; 29 Nos. under progress and 9 Nos., of CD works were yet to be taken up.

11.15.07. The works of Main canal from Kms. 35.50 to 78 (excluding tunnel portion), considered as IDA works and the works on Shahapur Branch Canal were in various stages of progress.

11.15.08. The Progress achieved upto March 1982 with regard to the two tunnels of NLBC at Rajan Kollur and Gundalgere tackled as Non-IDA works, was as shown below ;

	1. *Rajan Rollur Tunnel*	2. *Gundalgere Tunne*
a. Heading	1,995 Metres	856 Metres
b. Benching	1,300 Metres	335 Metres
c. Lining	1,160 Metres	Nil

11.15.09. The works on distributaries No. 1 and 2 of NLBC with laterals were completed in all respects and those of No. 3 and 4 of Hunsagi Branch Canal with laterals were under completion. For the rest of the distributaries, No. 5 to 12 of LUBC and 1 to 7 and 9 of Shahapur Branch Canal, the works were in various stages of progress.

11.15.10. Out of a targeted layout of 608 Kms. of Ayacut Roads, a length of 243 Kms. were completed in all respects. Building works for residential and non-residential purposes at various camps in the zone were under progress.

11.15.11. The following table indicates the physical achievement in respect of execution, embankment and lining of NLBC and SBC.

Items	*Target fixed for the year* 1981–82	*Progress achieved during the year* 1981–82
	2	3
I Execution and Embankment (NLBC from 0 Km to 35.5 Kms.)	3.185 lakhs cums	1.103 lakhs cums
II. IDA works (*i.e.*, NLBC from 35.5. to 78 Km. and SBC)	61.66 lakhs cums	22.44 lakhs cums
II. Lining in PCC slab :		
(*a*) Non-IDA works	1.016 L. Sq.ms.	0.227 lakhs Sq.ms
(*b*) IDA works	4.97 L. Sq. ms.	3.36 lakhs Sq. ms
(*c*) Irrigation Potential)	12,254 Hectares (upto Jnne 82)	138 Hectares (upto March 82),

11.15.12. During the year under report, two Assistant Engineers were given training at KERS, Krishnaraja-Sagar.

CHAPTER 12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES SECRETARIAT.

12.1. Industries and Commerce

12.1.01. The objectives of the Department of Industries and Commerce were : (1) promotion of large and medium scale industries, small scale and village industries and (2) providing infrastructural facilities/assistance to them. The Department was incharge of registration of small scale industrial units in the State.

12.1.02. The Director was the Head of the Department and was assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Sri N. A. Muthanna held the post of Director of Industries and Commerce and Commissioner for Industrial Development till 1st July 1981 and Sri N. Viswanathan took charge thereafter. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	93	36	36	..	3	1
Group B	216	192	191	1	20	3
Group C	1,267	850	812	48	156	6
Group D	548	451	440	11	95	22
Total :	2,124	1,529	1,479	60	274	32

12.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of Department at the end of the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	319.11	354.81
2. Plan	3,286.48	3,729.65
Total	3,605.59	4,084.46

12.1.04. During the year under report, ban on the issue of provisional registration certificates for iron and steel based fabrication units within Bangalore Corporation limits was lifted in respect of SC/ST entrepreneurs. Government of India reserved 832 items to be manufactured only in Small Scale sector. During the year, 77 units certificates and fixed assets valuation certificates were issued to various small scale industrial units in the State.

12.1.05. As at the end of the year, there were 262 Primary Cotton, Silk and Woollen Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies besides three Apex Societies one each for cotton, woollen and silk in the State. Intensive Handloom Development Projects at Rabkavi-Banahatti and Illkal of Bijapur district and export oriented cotton projects at Dharwad and Chitradurga districts were implemented. During the year, schemes like collective weaving centre, construction of dye houses, housing colonies, thrift fund schemes, supply of improved looms and accessories, rebate on sales of handloom cloth and training of handloom weavers were implemented.

12.1.06. 1953 Industrial Co-operatives were functioning in the State. As per the modified policy of the Reserve Bank of India, the State Industrial Co-operative Bank was converted as Urban Bank with Statewide jurisdiction. This Bank had a membership of 50,000 and paidup share capital of Rs. 190.68 lakhs. During the year, the Bank financed 14,052 small scale industrial units to the extent of Rs. 329.82 lakhs.

12.1.07. During the year, a sum of Rs. 322.98 lakhs was sanctioned to 374 units as central investment subsidy. 161 Industrial licence applications were received from industrial undertakings for grant of licence. Of this, Government of India issued 58 letter of intents and 23 industrial licences.

12.1.08. The Visveswaraya Industrial Trade Centre, a service organisation registered under the Registration of Societies Act to cater to the needs of industrialists, exporters etc., rendered service in the field of exports, trade, market promotion and other related activities.

12.1.09. During the year, 130 applications were received for sponsoring to various export promotion councils. Of these, 104 cases were sponsored.

12.1.10. The District Industries Centre continued to function. During the year, three more districts viz., Bellary, Chitradurga and Kodagu were covered under the Distirct Industries Centre Programme. During the year, 1,15,477 Provisional Registration Certificates were issued, against which 2,548 new Industrial Units were started, generating employment to 29,685 persons. Based on the recommendations of the General Managers of District Industries Centres, 3,604 loan applications were sanctioned by the financial institutions and the amount sanctioned was Rs. 508.20 lakhs. Government had sanctioned Rs. 25.00 lakhs under District Industries Centre programme as seed margin money advance to small and tiny Industries in the State.

12.1.11. The bee nursery programme was started in six centres. Technical assistance to bee keepers was rendered

12.1.12. The Department started 9 Coir Mechanised units for demonstration in order to guide and educate the enterpreneurs. 65 private coir units were functioning in the State. One composite Coir Unit at Varahasandra and

another unit at the Karnataka State Central Coir Co-operative Production, Development and Marketing Society, were established.

12.2. Mines and Geology

12.2.01. The Department of Mines and Geology was started in 1894 with an object of carrying out Geological Surveys, Mineral Surveys, Exploration of the established mineral deposits during the surveys conducted previously and carry out mineral administration in the State. As the time passed by, the scope and objectives of the Department became manifold and today it forms an important scientific and technical organisation of the Government. This Department, by useful work in the field of Applied Geology, had been responsible for the establishment of a large number of mineral based industries in the State. In the year 1965, the scope and responsibility of the Department had become more wide by the addition of ground water exploration, since the systematic surveys are also being carried out to develop the ground water potential for their utilisation in the minor irrigation/rural water supply, etc. The main functions of the Department were :

Mineral exploration/Mineral administration.

(1) Mineral survey and exploration including drilling/ mining.

(2) Administration of Mines and Major Minerals.

(3) Administration of Minor minerals (Building materials/ quarries and sanction of quarry leases).

(4) Collection of royalty on Minerals (both Major and Minor Minerals).

(5) Laboratory investigation on minerals (both physical and chemical).

Ground Water Investigation.

(1) Survey and assessment of Ground water resources in the State.

(2) Tendering technical advice to Government and private bodies, agriculturists and others with regard to location of sites for sinking wells/bore wells.

(3) Chemical analyses of surface and ground water samples to determine the water quality for various applications.

(4) To conduct Geophysical surveys to determine the depth to bed rock and to pin point the borewell sites.

(5) Sinking of borewells to observe the ground water levels (Water level fluctuations) for agriculture and non-agricultural purposes. Repairing of sick bore wells, rendering of advice in selection of pump sets after yield testing are also undertaken. Maintenance of Departmental workshop.

12.2.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It has divisional and district level set up. The Director was the head of the Department who was assisted by Additional Director, Deputy Directors, Chief Drilling Engineers, Chief Chemist and other supporting staff. Five Senior Geologists were incharge of the five divisional offices at Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Gulbarga and Dakshina Kannada and the Geologists were in charge of the district offices. Sri T. K. Devaraju held the post of Director till 18th May, 1981 and Sri C. N. Venkata Kumaran thereafter. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Santioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	21	18	18	..	..	..
Group B	57	38	37	1	5	1
Group C	693	542	500	42	42	13
Group D	307	262	262	..	25	5
Total.	1,078	860	817	43	72	19

12.2.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

	Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
	1	2	3	4
1.	Non-Plan	116.57	107.38	..
2.	Plan	101.00	46.72	..
	Total	217.57	154.10	437.97

12.2.04. Detailed investigations were carried out in respect of iron and manganese ore, limestone, bauxite, aluminous laterite and copper. Systematic examination of the iron and manganese ore reserves was carried out between Koppa and Shankara Gudda (in Chikmagalur and Shimoga districts). An area of 34,500 hectares was examined and mapped on 1 : 63360 scale. The survey revealed the occurance of iron ore, manganese ore and magnesite quartzite. Survey for manganese and iron ore was done between Chitradurga and Davangere taluks in an area of 8,000 hectares. An inferred reserve of 1.1 million tonnes of manganese ore had been estimated for 20 m. depth and 25 per cent recovery. Survey for manganese and iron ore was conducted in an area of 10,200 hectares from Medikeripura to Shivaganga. An inferred reserve of 1.86 million tonnes was estimated for 20 m. depth and 15 per cent recovery.

12.2.05. The manganese ore deposits found between Yan and Telaginkeri (in North Kanara district) was examined in detail by large scale mapping and prospecting. An area of 165 hectares was mapped on 1 : 1000 scale. The work carried out so far revealed an indicated reserve of 0.35 million tonnes for 50 m. depth and 50 per cent recovery.

12.2.06. An area of 19,500 hectares was mapped on 1 : 63360 scale in Dodguni, Tumkur district, to assess the manganese ore reserves. The rock types met were quartzites, hornblinde and chlorite schists, phyllites, limestone, dolomite and banded ferruginous and magnaeferous cherts. An inferred reserve of 40,000 tonnes has been estimated for 30 m. depth and 30-40 per cent recovery.

12.2.07. Large scale mapping of the vanadium bearing titaniferous Magnetite iron ore was carried out in Ankola Taluk (Uttara Kannada district). An area of 225 hectares was mapped on 1 : 1000 scale. The total indicated reserve of ore in the area amounted to 3.2 million tonnes for 50 m. depth and 80 per cent recovery.

12.2.08. Regional Survey over an area of 41,000 hectares was carried out for assessment of cement grade limestone in Sedam taluk (Gulbarga district). Large scale mapping of an area of 472 hectares was conducted and the expected yield was 276 million tonnes.

12.2.09. Regional survey over an extent of 17,000 hectares was carried out in Kollegal taluk (Mysore district). Lime Kankar was found associated with charnoketes, gneisess and pegmatites. The deposits were inferred to contain 0.15 million tonnes of low grade Lime Kankar. An area of 20,100 hectares was surveyed around Gundlupet (Mysore district). The deposits were estimated to contain 5.96 million tonnes of Lime Kankar.

12.2.10. Drilling exploration for cement grade limestone was conducted at Kallur in Chincholi taluk (Gulbarga district). The deposit was estimated to contain proved reserves of 178 million tonnes cement grade limestone. Drilling exploration for limestone was conducted in Shorapur Taluk (Gulbarga district). The deposits were estimated to yield proved reserves of 128 million tonnes of limestone containing Cao more than 45 per cent and Mgo less than 3 per cent. Detailed investigation for limestone was conducted from Bagalkot to Kaladgi and the estimated reserves

were high calcium limestone 8.90 million tonnes, variegated limestone 11.0 million tonnes and Dolomite limestone 2.65 million tonnes. In order to assess the quality of the limestone at depth, a total of 3.8 borcholes were drilled in Gokak taluk. The estimated yield was 5 million tonnes of cement grade limestone.

12.2.11. Survey for alluminous laterite was done at an area of 97 hectares in Chikmagalur district. Sixty samples were collected for L.O.I. test and L.O.I. values range from 20 per cent to 22 per cent and Alo^3 content of 40 to 44 per cent. The survey revealed an indicated reserve of 0.20 million tonne.

12.2.12. Large scale mapping on 1:2500 scale was done, covering 50 hectares in Kumta taluk (Uttara Kannada District). The samples showed L.O.I. values of 18.0 per cent to 25.0 per cent and Al^2O^3 of 30.0 per cent to 55.0 per cent. An indicated reserve of 0.90 m.t. was estimated to be available. Prospecting and exploratory mining for alluminous laterite was done in Bhatkal and Kumta taluks. The LOI values ranged from 20 per cent to 24 per cent and 18.0 per cent to 24.0 and $Al^{2\circ}\ O^{\circ 3}$ content from 40 per cent to 48 per cent and 36 per cent to 48 per cent respectively. Detailed examination for Alluminous laterite was done in Kumta taluk. An area of 60 hectares was mapped. A tentative reserve of one lakh tonne was estimated.

12.2.13. Large scale mapping for copper ore was done in Kollegal and Lingasugur taluks (Mysore and Raichur districts, respectively). Drilling expeditions for copper was done around Ingaldhal copper mines, Kallur area and Kalyadi.

12.2.14. Regional surveys for assessment of lime Kankar was done in Birur (Chikmagalur district) for locating alluminous laterite and bauxite deposits in Belgaum. Khanapur and Bhatkal taluks, copper ores in Kollegal and Lingasugur taluks and for refractory minerals in Heggadadevanakote and Gundlupet taluks.

12.2.15. Survey for minor minerals was done in Kushtagi, Molakalmuru and Khanapur taluks.

12.2.16. During the year 1981 a total of 68 fresh mining leases were granted. The total number of mining leases in force as at the end of the year was 1,098 covering an area of 75,908 hectares. During the year, 405 fresh quarry leases were granted and the total number of quarry leases in force at the end of the year was 2,480.

12.2.17. The important major minerals mined in the State during the year were iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, chromite, gold, silver, bauxite and copper and the important minor minerals were building materials, ordinary sand, brick earth, ornamental stones and granite. The total value of mineral production during the year 1981 was about Rs. 4,029.25 lakhs. The production and value of some of the important minerals whose value exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs are furnished below :

Mineral	1981	
	Production (tonnes)	*Value Rs. in lakhs*
1	2	3
1. Bauxite	77,707	25.57
2. Chromite	54,999	29.50
3. Copper	51213	143.05
4. Gold (Kg.)	2,335	3,984.49
5. Iron ore	32,97,206	193.20
6. Iron ore fines ..	6 20,330	92.86
7. Manganese ore ..	4,65,096	356.83
8. Clay	70,110	40.61
9. Lime shell	38,394	14.13
10. Limestone	20.24,097	412.55
11. Magnesite	8,645	12.97

1	2	3
12. Sand	3,10,200	31.03
13. Quartz	61.614	20.01
14. Silica sand	84,035	21.09
15. Soap stone	7,949	11.65
16. Building stone	7,00,286	89.06
17. Brick earth & clay ..	12,12,295	316.41
18. Limestone(forsi) ..	64.34 000	306.94
19. Pink granite	57,442	291.04
20. Ornamen al stones ..	80.676	24.75

12.2.18. The State Ground Water Cell consisted of Geohydrological section, Geophysical section, Drilling section, Chemical Laboratory, three divisional offices and sixteen district offices.

12.2.19. During the year, an area of 21,785 Sq. Kms. was covered by geohydrological survey. An inventory of 3,883 irrigation wells was made. 31,494 water levels were recorded on selected observation wells. 21,076 site selections for wells/bore wells were made for various agencies like P.H.E., PLDB., other Government Departments and private parties.

12.2.20. During the year, 1,634 sites were selected by geophysical section, 417 bore wells were drilled, 1,850 water samples were analysed by the Laboratories. The borewell cleaning work was also undertaken.

12.2.21. The Ground Water Drilling Unit drilled 528 borewells during the year. A revenue of Rs. 13.50 lakhs was realised towards drilling, yield testing and other service charges.

12.2.22. During the year, 1,307 mineral and 1,850 water samples were analysed by the chemical laboratories.

12.2.23. The Department published reports on three geological studies and six ground water studies during the year.

12.3. Sericulture.

12.3.01. Sericulture was one of the important Agro-based Industries in the State, Providing employment mainly to the weaker sections of the society. The main objective of the Department was to promote and develop sericulture in the State. The functions of the Department were to provide technical guidance in mulberry cultivation, silk worm rearing and reeling, introduction of improved variety of mulberry, high yielding races of silk worms, providing financial assistance to sericulturists and regulation of marketing of cocoons and silk yarn. India occupied third place in the world's production of raw silk and the contribution of Karnataka State to the country's production was about 70% i.e. 3,000 tonnes of raw silk.

12.3.02. The Director was the Head of the Department, who was assisted, by Joint Directors, Deputy, Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff.

12.3.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and receipt of the Department during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Reve ue*
1	2	3	4
Non-plan	291.57	417.22	..
Plan	905.00	673.44	..
Total	1,196.57	1,090.66	751.82

12.3.04. The area under mulberry increased from 1.16 lakh hectares in 1980-81 to 1.20 lakh hectares during the year 1981-82. 3,136 hectares were brought under new

plantation and 4,992 hectares under replantation. Production of layings in Government grainages by licenced seed growers increased from 1601.45 lakhs to 1661.64 lakhs during the year.

12.3.05. The transactions of cocoons in Government cocoon markets during the year was 304.69 lakh kgs. Out of this 3,000 tonnes, the quantity transacted through Silk Exchange was 2,507 tonnes. 102 Silk Farms were functioning during the year.

12.3.06. Twenty model hatcheries were programmed to be completed during the year and the construction work of these hatcheries were under various stages of progress. 300 Chawki Rearing Centres were started during the year, besides continuing 600 Centres already in existence. 30 Technical Service Centres were started during the year, besides continuing 61 centres already in existence.

12.3.07. There were four Government Silk Filature units located at Kollegal, Mamballi, Santhemarahally and Chamarajanagar. These units produced 39,085 kgs of raw silk during the year.

12.3.08. The Government Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory, Mudigundum was engaged in production of twisted silk yarn handloom silk fabrics. During the year, 8,157 kgs of twisted silk and 32,495 metres of silk fabrics were produced.

12.3.09. Twentyone Silk Reelers Industries Co-operative Societies were working in the State. So far, these societies advanced loan to an extent of Rs. 2.01 crores.

12.3.10. In order to stabilise the prices of raw silk, a Silk Marketing Board had been organised with a share capital of Rs. 5 crores. The Marketing Board buys about 15% of the silk sold through the Silk Exchange. During the year, the Karnataka Silk Board purchased 326.79 m. tonnes of silk, valued at Rs. 1272.02 lakhs.

12.3.11. The non-mulberry silk industry comprised of Tassar and Eri. During the year, 3 lakh Tassar Cocoons were harvested and 54.36 kgs. of raw silk was obtained.

12.4. Stores Purchase.

12.4.01. The Department was essentially a service organisation. The main function was to act as purchasing agency on behalf of all the Government Departments. The stores requirements of various Government Departments were procured and supplied by this Department. However, the requirements for Government industrial concerns and purchase of medicines, drugs and equipment required by Government hospitals and dispensaries did not come under the purview of this Department.

12.4.02. The Department functioned generally on the pattern of the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of InIida and follows the Manual of the Stores Purchase Department.

12.4.03. The Department was a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore. The Director was the Head of the Department, who was assisted by Headquarters Assistant, Audit Officer, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. There was also an Executive Committee with the Director as Chairman to approve purchases. Sri Abhay Prakash functioned as Director till 17th February, 1982 and Sri H. K. Shivananda thereafter.

12.4.04. The staff-strength at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	4	2	2	..	..	..
Group C	72	58	39	19	5	2
Group D	15	14	13	1	4	1
Total	92	75	55	20	9	3

12.4.05. No additional staff was sanctioned during the year and there were no promotions. 29 officers/officials of this Department underwent training during the year.

12.4.06. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs under non-plan and expenditure of Rs. 11.16 lakhs and a revenue of Rs. 3.60 lakhs.

12.4.07. The main achievements of the Department during the year were as follows:

(i) Many of the recommendations of TECSOK were implemented and the procedures followed by the Department were streamlined;

(ii) This Department was entrusted with the purchases to be made for Karnataka Sericulture Project, being implemented with World Bank Assistance;

(iii) The total earnest money deposit and security deposit received during the year was Rs. 30.32 lakhs and the earnest money deposit and security deposit refunded was Rs. 30.34 lakhs;

(iv) Orders worth Rs. 180.08 lakhs were placed by the Department during the financial year.

(v) 278 firms were registered during the year with the Department, bringing the total number of firms to 753 at the end of the year.

CHAPTER 13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT.

13.1. Archaeology and Museums.

13.1.01. The main objective of the Department was the scientific study of the cultural heritage of Karnataka through exploration and conservation of ancient and historical sites and monuments, undertaking epigraphical studies and implementation of the Karnataka Treasure Trove Act, 1962. The Department was also incharge of the Government museums in the State and the administration of the Mysore Palace.

13.1.02. The Department was Headed by a Director. Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao held the post of Director during the year. The Director participated in the Tenth International Conference on the Unity of Sciences held at Seoul. The staff-strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	24	4	4	..	..	..
Group C	130	60	54	6	11	3
Group D	111	82	77	5	30	1
Total.	266	147	136	11	41	4

13.1.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
I. Plan Schemes :			
1. Schemes of the Archaeological Department.	4.20	3.10	..
2. Museums.	2.00	2.00	..
3. Resurrection of Hampi project.	5.00	5.09	
II. Non-Plan Schemes :			
4. Archaeology	8.82	8.82	..
5. Museums	6.89	6.54	
6. Enforcement of Antiquitic and Art Treasures Act, 1972.	2.92	1.74	
7. Maintenance of Mysore Palace.	19.41	18.08	..
Total	49.24	45.28	25.00

13.1.04. During the year under report, excavation at Hampi continued. Excavation was conducted at Ankanathapura and the remains of a Jaina temple was exposed. A Trikuta Yoga Narasimha temple was found at Baggavalli in Chikmagalur district. In Talikote, two ancient temples, viz., Ramadeva temple and Siddhalinga temple of 12th Century A.D. were excavated. Isvara, Virabhadra and Lakkamma temples, of 10-11th century A.D. were found in Tinthini in Gulbarga district. There was a 'Pitha' in a field, where a set of copper plates of Kalyana Chalukya King Jayasimha II, was found.

13.1.05. Explorations were conducted in Heggunda, Madiwala and Manne in Bangalore district. Black, red and black and redware pot shreds of Megalithic—early historical period were spread along the foot of the hill. There were four cave temples and two other temples in the village.

13 1.06. A Someswara temple in Chola style at Madiwala was found. Several stone sculptures, bronzes, and inscriptions in Tamil Characters of 13th-14th century on Adhishthana, wall and metallic lamps. were also found, There were four temples and several sculptures of Ganga period at Manne in Nelamangala taluk.

13.1.07. A set of three copper plates of 1,016 AD issued during the reign of the Chalukyas of Kalyana king Jayasimha II discovered in Shorapur taluk, recorded land grant for the boarding facilities of the students studying in Traipurushasala at Agrahara, Tinthini, Sirivura.

13.1.08. During the year, 998 gold coins, 142 silver coins, 2 copper coins, 22 gold ornaments, 18 gold balls, one gold piece, 2 silver tolabandis and one silver bar were received from various parts of the State, for verification under the Treasure Trove Act, 1962. These belonged to the period of Keladi Sadashiva Nayaka, Haider Ali, Vijayanagar Dynasty, Queen Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Ghiyasuddin Balban, Ghiyasuddin Tughalaq, Mohammed bin Tughalaq, Bahamani Kings and Hoysala Ballala.

13.1.09. The local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga acquired one sword, Government Museum, Basavakalyan acquired oneshield and Government Museum, Hassan acquired one East India Company Coin during the year.

13.1.10. The conservation work of Varahaswamy Temple, Bhuvaneshwari Temple and Kodi Someswara Temple, all at Mysore were completed. Conservation work of Shantinatha Basadi and Channakeshava Temple at Hassan, Nagar Remains II stage at Gulbarga, Mahabaleswara Temple and Prasanna Krishnaswamy Temple at Mysore and Virupaksha Temple at Hampi were under progress.

13.1.11. The implementation of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 has yielded registration of 3,826 antiquities.

13.1.12. The administration of Mysore Palace continued to be under the overall charge of this Department. A music festival for nine days was conducted during Dasara. The new illumination system of Mysore Palace was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister on 29th September, 1981. During the year, the revenue derived from Mysore Palace by way of admission fee, sale of picture post cards, etc., was Rs. 18.97 lakhs.

13.2. Public Instruction.

13.2.01. The main functions of the Department were to provide for, supervise and improve school education, covering the age group 6-16 years. The Department was also responsible for fulfilling the constitutional directive of providing free and compulsory education to this age group.

13.2.02. The organisational set up of the Department, extending down to the village level, consisted of 4 divisions, 21 educational districts and 187 educational ranges. The Department was headed by a Commissioner of Public Instruction who was assisted at the divisional level by Joint Directors and at the district level by Deputy Directors. Smt. Achala Moulick held the post of the Commissioner for Public Instruction from 1st April, 1981 to 19th May, 1981 and Sri Philipose Mathai thereafter.

13.2.03. The Department had a budget allotment of Rs. 12810.74 lakhs under non-plan and Rs. 732.55 lakhs under plan schemes.

13.2.04. As at the end of the year, there were 41,163 institutions under the control of this Department. Of these, 336 were Composite Junior Colleges, 2,416 High Schools, 35,161 Primary Schools and 3,250 Pre-Primary Schools. These institutions had a total enrolment of 60.16 lakhs and teacher strength of 1.43 lakhs.

13.2.05. Considerable emphasis was laid on Pre-Primary Education, in order to inculcate, right from an

early age, the school going habit among children. As at the end of the year, there were 3,250 pre-primary schools with an enrolment of 2.52 lakhs and teacher strength of 4,815.

13.2.06. There were 35,161 primary schools with an enrolment of 49.72 lakhs and teacher strength of 1.03 lakhs. Of these, 7,659 teachers belonged to Scheduled Castes and 1,019 to Scheduled Tribes.

A separate provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was made towards maintenance of primary school buildings. It was proposed to construct 1,416 class rooms at a total cost of Rs. 206.00 lakhs. Libraries were started in 1,000 primary schools at a cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh. The schemes of attendance scholarships and supply of free text books were continued with a view to enrol SC/ST children, Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated and implemented, Mid-day meals programme with CARE assistance continued to be implemented. The number of children covered under this programme was 12.68 lakhs. Energy food was given to 2.40 lakh children under State Feeding Programme.

13.2.07. As at the end of the year, there were 2,416 high schools. Of these, 653 were Government, 1,483 Aided and 280 Un-aided schools. Total enrolment in these schools stood at 7.22 lakhs. The teacher strength in these schools was 22,407, and of these, 612 belonged to SC and 179 to ST.

13.2.08. There were 336 Composite Junior Colleges, of which 188 were Government, 120 Aided and 28 Unaided. The enrolment in these colleges was 70,913 and the total number of teachers 6,209. Of these teachers, 172 belonged to SC and 38 to ST.

13.2.09. During the year, 43 High Schools were brought under the purview of Grant-in-Aid scheme. The scheme of payment of DCRG was extended to employees of aided institutions with effect from 1st November, 1981.

13.2.10. The number of Commerce Institutes increased by 68 during the year bringing the total to 704. 200 stipends to SC/ST students were granted on merit-cum-poverty basis during the year. Assistance at the rate of Rs. 350 per typewriter for purchase of Kannada typewriters by recognised institutions and Rs. 250 per every candidate passing shorthand, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per institution were also given.

13.2.11. There were 7 Sanskrit Colleges, 185 Pathashalas and 20 Veda Pathashalas in the State during the year under report. Awards of Rs. 1,000 with a certificate and a shawl to each of the 10 selected eminent sanskrit pandits and 5 vedic scholars, were given during the year.

13.2.12. There were 21 Aided Art Institutions and one Government Art Institution. An amount of Rs. 335 was provided for giving prizes to those securing I and II ranks in Drawing Grade examinations. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 2,265 was provided for giving prizes to the rank holders of Higher Art examination.

13.2.13. The Student Welfare Fund stood at Rs. 6.29 lakhs as at the end of the year. This amount was used for conducting literary and cultural activities, award of prizes in students drawing competitions etc.

13.2.14. The Teachers' Benefit Fund stood at Rs. 6.02 lakhs as at the end of the year. Of this, Rs. 1.76 lakhs was used for providing medical expenses to teachers and their dependents Besides, financial assistance in the form of lumpsum grants was also sanctioned for the education of children of teachers.

13.3. Department of Pre-University Education.

13.3.01. The Department of Pre-University Education was started in January, 1971, with the objectives of: (a) Introducing the two-year pre-university course in the State in confirmity with the national policy of education and (b) Simplifying selection to professional courses.

13.3.02. The Department has got only head quarters set up. The Director, Pre-University Education Board was the head of the Department, who was assisted by a Deputy Director, 3 Assistant Directors, 2 Accounts Officers and other supporting personnel. Eventhough, the Independent Junior College (78 colleges) were under the direct control of this Directorate, the Composite Junior Colleges (High Schools upgraded-379) and the Composite Colleges with pre-university classes attached to degree classes (194 colleges) were under the administrative control of the Commissioner for Public Instruction and the Director of Collegiate Education, respectively. Shri S. P. Satish functioned as the Director during the year 1981-82.

13.3.03. The staff strength of the Department during the year under report was as detailed below:

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Category of post*	*Posts filled in*		*Posts vacant*	*Total*	*SC*	*ST*
		Males	*Females*				
1	2	3	4	5	6		8
1.	Group: A	2	..	..	2	..	..
2.	Group: B	9	1	1	11	1	..
3.	Group: C	68	20	12	100	8	3
4.	Group: D	16	..	1	17	3	..
	Total	9	21	14	130	12	3

13.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure incurred during the year 1981-82 were as shown below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Plan		1.25	..
2.	Non-Plan		196.55	..
	Total		197.80	75.20

The receipts of the Department from fees and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 75.20 lakhs.

13.3.05. During the year under report, 73 High Schools were upgraded into Junior Colleges and 7 Independent Junior Colleges and 2 Independent Government Junior Colleges (out of a sanctioned number of 3 colleges) were started.

13.3.06. The students enrolled in the two-year pre-university education was 2,84,800.

13.3.07. During April and October, 1981, the number of candidates who took the examination were 1,17,807 and 56,840 respectively. Out of these, 56,891 were passed during April, 1981 and 18,618 during October, 1981. Out of 56,891 candidates passed during April, 1981, 20,631 belonged to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, thus giving the percentage of 48.20. Of the 18,618 candidates passed in October, 1981 Examination, 1,369 belonged to SC and ST. Thus, the percentage is 35.8.

13.3.08. 100 lecturers were imparted training during 1981-82 in Methodology Content and other subjects.

13.3.09. Question Bank Booklets were prepared by the concerned subject experts and sent to all the College Principals, for reference by staff and students.

13.3.10. A provision of Rs. 50,000 was made for the establishment of book banks and orders were placed for the supply of books for 51 colleges coming under the Directorate's control.

13.3.11. The reviewing and selecting of the Non-detailed and Drama Text Books in various languages prescribed under Part-I of II year Pre-university Course, from the year 1982-83, were done by the 11 Editorial Committees constituted for this.

13.4. Collegiate Education.

13.4.01. The Department of Collegiate Education was responsible for administering Government Colleges and grants-in-aid in respect of aided private colleges. Only degree colleges in arts, science, home science, commerce (both government and private) and private law colleges come under the purview of the Department.

13.4.02. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Dr. (Smt.) P. Selvie Das held the post of the Director during the year. The staff-strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	338	169	137	32	7	2
Group B	1,372	1,118	852	266	113	23
Group C	648	447	358	89	57	5
Group D	987	801	708	93	163	32
Total :	3,335	2,535	2,055	480	340	62

13.4.03. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2457.99 lakhs. The revenue earned by the Department during the year was Rs. 29.94 lakhs.

13.4.04. There were 37 Government and 185 Private Aided Colleges under the purview of this Department.

13.4.05. Various kinds of scholarships were awarded by the Government of India and State Government to students both in Government and Private Colleges. During the year, 44,948 scholarships amounting to Rs. 69.44 lakhs was awarded by both the Central and the State Governments.

13.4.06. State's share of assistance was given to colleges for starting Book Banks. N.S.S. and NCC training was offered to students of both Government and Private Colleges.

13.4.07. Grant-in-aid was given to private colleges. 38 private aided colleges were brought under the purview of Salary Grant Scheme.

13.4.08. The Directorate established a recovery cell for the recovery of loan scholarships sanctioned under Government of India National Scholarship Schemes. Out of 6,441 cases involving an amount of Rs. 126.52 lakhs, Rs. 5.28 lakhs was recovered in 66 cases. There was a balance of 6,375 cases involving an amount of Rs. 121.24 lakhs at the end of the year.

13.5. Technical Education

13.5.01. The Department of Technical Education was responsible for evolving and maintaining standards in Engineering Education, running Government Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics in the State, administering grants to aided institutions and selection and allotment of students for admission to Government Colleges and Aided Engineering Colleges and conduct of Examinations.

13.5.02. The Department was Headed by a Director who was assisted by two Joint Directors, three Deputy Directors, one Administrative Officer, one Engineering Liaison Officer and other supporting staff. Shri Noor Ahmed held the post of Director upto 26th November, 1981 and Shri B. Basavaraj thereafter. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	Sanctioned strength	Filled	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	74	54	4	..
Group B	543	408	11	..
Group C	1,756	1,290	180	23
Group D	394	340	109	4
Total	2,767	2,092	304	27

13.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-plan	499.13	475.38
Plan	106.50	69.41
Total	605.63	544.79

13.5.04. There were 92 Technical Education Institutions under the control of the Department, of which 41 were Engineering Colleges (at Degree level) including four evening institutions, forty-four at Diploma and Post-diploma levels, six Junior Technical Schools at Secondary level and one Food Craft Institute.

13.5.05. The details of intake capacity, admission and enrolment during the year in technical institutions at Degree, Diploma and Secondary levels were as follows :

Course	Degree			Diploma			Post-Graduate Courses		
	Intake capacity	Admission	Enrolment	Intake capacity	Admission	Enrolment	Intake capacity	Admission	Enrolment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Civil	2,610	2,617	9,747	1,290	1,308	3,341	Break-up not available.		
2. Electrical	1,620	1,553	4,793	1,190	1,096	2,715			
3. Mechanical	2,246	2,383	8,746	1,370	1,281	3,265			
4. Electronics	983	1,076	4,107	...	..	..			
5. Architecture	120	114	323	..	..	..			
6. Chemical	193	199	766	30	30	80			
7. Metallurgy	90	68	141	60	60	162			
8. Industrial Engineering	360	374	793	..	..	..			
9. Instrumentation	160	153	319	20	20	53			
10. Automobile	60	60	82	270	270	627			
11. Traffic and Transportation	60	39	167	..	..	..			
12. Textile	122	92	233	80	84	174			
13. Computer Sc., Engineering	25	25	25	..	..	..			
14. Telecommunication	..	..	..	320	317	751			
15. Commercial Practices	..	..	..	510	459	1,144			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16. Polymer	..	..	..	20	20	72	Break-ups not		
17. Library Science	..	..	..	60	36	71	available.		
18. CDDMN	..	..	..	60	60	161			
19. Civil D' Ship	..	..	..	60	60	151			
20. Applied Arts	..	..	..	30	30	95			
21. Printing Technology	..	..	..	60	60	145			
22. Business Administration	..	..	..	40	24	39			
23. Horology	..	..	..	30	28	65			
24. Civil (PHE)	..	..	..	20	20	21			
25. Ceramic	..	..	..	20	20	39			
26. Cinematography	..	..	..	20	20	40			
27. Sound and TV	..	..	..	20	20	59			
28. Machine Tool Technology	..	..	..	30	30	127			
29. Heat Power Technology	..	..	..	20	20	52			
30. Welding sheet metal	..	..	..	20	20	53			
Total	8,649	8,753	30,242	5,650	5,393	13,502	360	363	93

13.5.06. A sum of Rs. 23.21 lakhs was spent towards scholarship during the year 1981-82. The number of scholarships given during the year was as follows:

Category of concession	*No. of students benefited*	
	Degree	*Diploma*
1	2	3
1. Scholarship ..	1,739	2,507
2. Freeship ..	130	118
3. Fee concessions to SC/ST and B.T students ..	850	350

All the students studying in Junior Technical Schools were awarded stipends.

13.5.07. Some of the important measures taken up by the Department for the development of technical education were the following:

(a) Under the scheme for "Consolidation and Development of Government and Aided Institutions", both at Degree and Diploma levels, a detailed survey to assess the equipment available, its adequacy and inadequacy in relation to the prescribed syllabus was carried out. The equipments which were not available in the institutions were supplied under this scheme.

(b) A scheme for modernisation of existing laboratories and workshops of Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics at an estimated cost of Rs. 49.00 lakhs was taken up. Under this scheme, the machines and apparatus which were not in good condition were repaired and unserviceable equipment were replaced by new ones.

(c) Special coaching scheme for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students in the first year of degree and diploma courses in all the Government and Aided technical institutions was continued.

(d) Drawing materials at a cost not exceeding Rs. 150 per student were supplied to the SC students studying in Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics.

(e) The Apprenticeship Training Programme for the unemployed technical graduates was under implementation in collaboration with the Board of Apprenticeship Training, Government of India. Out of 1,780 placements located during the year, 900 placements were utilised during the year.

13.6. National Cadet Corps.

13.6.01. The main objective of the Department of National Cadet Corps was to develop the qualities of leadership, comradeship and character among the student community and to create a force of disciplined and trained manpower to assist the nation in times of national emergency.

13.6.02. The Director was in overall charge of the organisation and exercised powers on 6 NCC groups. The Director was assisted by Group Commanders, Unit Commanders and other service officers. Four of the six NCC groups had their headquarters at Mysore, Mangalore, Belgaum, Bellary and two at Bangalore. There were 48 Senior Division Units and 391 Junior Division Units in Karnataka. Air Comd. V. B. R. Misra, held the post of Director during the year.

13.6.03. As against the budget provision of Rs. 161.19 lakhs, the Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 161.19 lakhs.

13.6.04. The NCC in Karnataka covered all the 6 universities, 315 colleges and 310 schools. It had on its roll 28,040 cadets in the Senior Division and 40,400 cadets in the Junior Division. Both institutional and camp training were given to the cadets. Institutional syllabus covered 120 periods each year and camp syllabus 132 periods.

13.6.05. Social service activities such as cleaning roads, drainages, teaching the importance of hygiene and sanitation, carrying out literacy drive in the villages/slum areas, tree plantation, serving the patients in hospitals, blood donation, etc., were carried out. Cheshire Homes located at Bangalore and Mangalore and homes for the aged at Bangalore and Mysore were adopted for rendering assistance to the inmates and to improve the environment. 708 cadets participated in this work. 2,297 cadets carried out construction work including repair/maintenance of approach/link roads connecting villages and colleges, etc., in different parts. 4,142 cadets participated in the tree plantation programmes 768 cadets visited hospitals and rendered assistance to the patients. 598 cadets donated blood.

13.6.06. A rock climbing demonstration was organised by the Mountaineering League, Mysore, during February, 1982. 45 cadets participated in rock climbing in Chamundi hills. 22 trekking expeditions and 26 cycle expeditions were conducted during the year, in addition to an inter-state cycle expedition. Besides, sailing expeditions and yoga training classes were also conducted. Organised sports/games were conducted at Group/Unit level. The Directorate in Karnataka won, during the year, the NCC championship Banner and the overall Best Directorate Championship in the country.

13.7. Directorate of Youth Services and Sports.

13.7.01. The Directorate of Youth Services and Sports was started in the year 1969 with the objective of providing encouragement to youth in sports and cultural activities and to channelise the inherent energies of rural youth in the right path.

13.7.02. The Directorate with headquarters at Bangalore was headed by a Director who was assisted by four Deputy Directors at divisional level, 19 District Youth Services Officers at districts and the Assistant Youth Services

Officers at taluk levels. Shri A. J. Anandan was the Director during the year under report.

13.7.03. The staff-strength of the Department during the year 1981-82 was as shown below:

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Category of posts*	*Posts Sanctioned*	*Posts filled-in*				
			Total	*Males*	*Females*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Group—A	6	3	3	..	..	..
2.	Group—B	25	17	15	2	2	..
3.	Trained—	25	22	22	..	..	..
4.	Group—C	236	219	197	22	20	7
5.	Group—D	82	82	81	1	20	4

13.7.04. The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the Department during the year under report were as given below:

(*Rs.*)

Sl. No.	*Particulars*	*Budget allotmen*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3	4
1.	Plan	..	73,93,000
2.	Non-plan	..	91,59,000
3.	Total	..	1,65,52,000

13.7.05. The achievements of the Department during the year were as under:

(i) Construction work of Stadia in Mangalore, Bellary, Shimoga, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Mandya Centres, was in progress and in final stages of completion.

(ii) The financial assistance was given to various sports associations in rural and urban areas for purchase of sports equipment and materials and development of play-grounds and other activities. Financial aid was also given to amateur organisations for giving encouragement to school children and youth in different activities like stamp collection, photography, etc.

(iii) Training programmes for youth at Kumbalgodu Training Centre in Bangalore District were continued to be conducted.

(iv) Awards were continued to be given to the best sportsman who had contested and won in the national and international sports.

(v) Sri Kanteerava Stadium was provided with all facilities to conduct the national level sports.

(vi) To give encouragement to the talented youth in the State, the department continued the programme of giving cash awards of Rs. 500, Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,000 to rank holders in S.S.L.C., P.U.C. and Graduation/Post-Graduation, respectively.

(vii) To encourage the youth activities in various youth organisations in the State, the Department continued to publish a quarterly journal, viz., 'Yuva Karnataka' and 'Sports Arena'—a monthly sports journal.

(viii) Reference-**cum**-text book library and sports training facilities were provided at the District Youth Centres opened on the lines of State Youth Centre.

(ix) Under the development activities schemes, construction and developmental works of play-grounds, open air drama theatres in scheduled caste/scheduled tribes colonies, providing sports equipment to them, organising exhibitions, training programmes to rural youth, etc., were continued.

(x) Construction of Sri Gurunanak Bhavan in Bangalore having sports training facilities, drama theatre, library, blood bank centre, student service centre, co-operative society etc., was under progress.

13.8. State Archives.

13.8.01. The main objective of the Karnataka State Archives was preservation of public and private documents about the economic, political and social development of the State. The main functions of the Department were compilation of reference media to records, laying down guidelines for selecting records of permanent value, providing facilities for research, adoption of modern aids for conserving records, imparting training in archive administration and organising exhibitions and publication of documents of historical and cultural importance, etc.

13.8.02. The Department was a single unit office, with headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Director who was assisted by a Deputy Director, Archivists, Assistant Archivists, Administrative Officer, Technical Officer and other supporting staff. Sri S. M. Acharya held the post of Director till 8th May, 1981, Dr. K. Rangappa from 8th May, 1981 to 13th January, 1982 and Dr. Suryanath U. Kamath thereaafter. The staff-strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	5	5	4	1	..	..
Group B	16	13	10	3	2	..
Group C	52	25	18	7	7	..
Group D	40	34	34	..	6	2
Total :	113	77	66	11	15	2

13.8.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and income of the Department during the year were as indicated below .

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Non-plan ..	11.20	7.37	—
Plan ..	3.00	1.36	
Total ..	14.20	8.73	0.47

13.8.04. For administrative convenience the Department was divided into: (i) General Records and Spare Copies Section, (ii) Historical Records and Integrated Records Section, (iii) Private Papers Section, (iv) Reference Library and (v) Reprography Unit.

13.8.05. Besides routine activities, the following special programmes were undertaken during the year:

(i) Translation and publication of old Marathi Modi and pension documents into English and Kannada.

(ii) Organisation of an Archival exhibition in order to educate the general public about the need for permanent preservation of ancient manuscripts, records, rarebooks, old news papers, etc.

(iii) Repair and reconditioning of about 2,000 documents and books which were in damaged condition and microfilming of about 10,000 papers of historical records.

(iv) Locating and acquiring valuable private papers, rare books, manuscripts, etc., in the custody of private individuals and institutions.

(v) Publication of annual indices to Secretariat records.

(vi) Building up of a reference library containing all the printed publications of the Government of Karnataka.

13.8.06. The acquisition of public records during the year numbered 90,315. 17,393 spare copies of official publications such as Acts, Reports, Gazettes, Government Orders, Notifications etc., were received from Secretariat, other departments and the Government Press. The following private records-books were acquired during the year : (a) General K. M. Cariappa-Collection, (b) Late Dr. D. V. Gundappa-Collection, (c) Sri Narasinga Narayan Bhise-Collection, (d) Vijaya'-newspaper (now defunct) from Sri N. A. Hoskeri, Dharwad, (e) Stray Issues of 'Rajahamsa', 'Vishala Karnataka' Newspapers from Sri S. W. Jathar, Dharwad and (f) Historical records, books manuscripts, newspapers, etc., of the Mysore Palace.

13.8.07. During the year, 29,560 records were supplied to the Secretariat Departments for reference, 2,519 queeries on records from research scholars and others were answered. 14,120 historical records, reports, gazettes, books, etc., were supplied to Government, research scholars and others for reference. 27,200 historical records were catalogued. 1,240 publications were added to the reference library.

The Reprography units made xerox copies of 6,472 pages of historical and other records and microfilmed 5,000 pages, 3,23,024 old records were weeded out.

13.8..08. Three exhibitions of historical documents were held during the year at Bangalore, Dharwad and South Kanara.

13.9. Kannada and Culture.

13.9.01. The main objectives of the Directorate of Kannada and Culture were to: 1) assist the development of Kannada literature, (2) promote Kannada as official language in the State, (3) publish books pertaining to administrative Kannada and (4) give encouragement to Kannada literature, art, culture and music.

13.9.02. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Joint Director, Assistant Director and other supporting staff at the headquarters. There were four divisional offices, each headed by a Deputy Director. Assistant Directors were incharge at the district level. Shri. N. N. Kathavi held the post of Director during the year. The staff-position of the Department at the end of the year was as follows :—

(*No*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	8	5	5	..	..	..
Group B	12	10	10	..	..	..
Group C	51	38	30	8	3	..
Group D	29	29	27	2	8	..
Total:	100	82	72	10	11	..

13.9.03. The highlights of the activities/achievements of the Department during the year were as follows :

(a) 2,139 persons including 1,214 taluk level officials were given training in Kannada.

(b) 1,130 English typists and 340 English stenographers were given training in Kannada typewriting and shorthand.

(c) 870 non-Kannada staff were trained in speaking, reading and writing Kannada.

(d) Seven departmental 'Kacheri Kaipidi' were translated, 5,000 dictionaries were brought out. 25 law literature books were translated.

(e) 102 scholarships at the rate of Rs. 50 per month for a period of ten months were awarded to the students taking Kannada as medium of instruction at the degree level and fifteen stipends at the rate of Rs. 1,000 each was given to Kannada post-graduate and research students.

(f) Prizes were awarded for best efforts in implementing Kannada as official language, best judgements in Kannada, best works in Kannada, etc. 456 officers/officials and 28 offices were awarded prizes during the year.

13.9.04. The Department also functioned practically as the secretariat to the six autonomous academies, each headed by a President. They were : the Karnataka Nataka Academy, the Sangeetha and Nruthya Academy, the Sahitya Academy, the Lalithakala Academy, the Janapada and Yakshagana Academy and the Urdu Academy.

(a) During the year, 500 copies of Government letter, 568 copies of law dictionary, 5000 copies of Karnataka Financial Code Part I and II, 6,000 copies of Treasury Code, 6,000 copies of Mysore University Kannada-English dictionary, 800 copies of Kacheri Kaipidi, 11,981 law books, 3,000 copies of books containing departmental technical words and 4,000 copies of literature of training books were distributed,

(b) Financial assistance was given to 22 Kannada writers,

(c) Scholarship were given to 33 drama students.

(d) The Kannada Sahitya Parishat was given a grant of Rs. 3 lakhs to take up Kannada-Kannada dictionary. The Adarsha Film Institute gave training in dance, music, sound and direction, etc. The Institute was given a grant of Rs. 3.46 lakhs,

(e) 15 good books published during the year 1980 were given Rs. 1,5,000 each.

(f) Financial help to thirteen drama groups, stipends to 33 Natakashala students were given,

(g) The Urdu Academy and Lalithakala Academy were also given financial help.

13 10. Mining Education.

13.10.01. The Department of Mining Education was responsible for imparting mining education. It ran the the School of Mining Education at Kolar Gold Fields whose main objective was to give training in Mining and Mine Survey Course - a three year course. Admission to the course was made on an All-India basis.

13.10.02. The Department was headed by Director, who was assisted by one Deputy Director and other teaching staff. During the year under report, Sri Noor Ahmed continued to hold the post of Director on an additional charge basis.

13.10.03. The staff-strength of the Department (as on 1st January, 1982) was as shown below:

(No.)

Category	*No. of posts sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group B	2	..	..	..	..	..
Group C	31	18	17	1	2	..
Group D	19	18	17	1	8	..
Total	54	36	34	2	10	..

13.10.04. The total budget allotment, expenditure and revenue earned (in the form of fees etc.,), by the Department, during the year were as shown below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Item	*Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue earned*
1	2	3	4
Plan	1.00	0.02	..
Non-plan	5.66	4.57	..
Total	6.66	4.59	0.21

13.10.05. During the year under report, 60 candidates were selected for the first year diploma course, of whom 13 belonged to scheduled castes. The total enrolment for all the three classes was 195. The following table indicates the performance of the students in the annual examinations during the year 1981-82.

Year	*Number Appeared*	*No. Absent*	*No. Passed*	*Percentage*
1	2	3	4	5
I Year	150	4	64	4
II Year	78	..	73	80
III Year	46	..	46	100

13.10.06. The Bharat Gold Mines Limited continued to extend facilities for practical training for the students both in underground and mine surveying.

13 11. Flying Training School.

13.11.01. The objective of the School was to create airmindedness among the youths of the State and to provide flying training to Indian and foreign nationals.

13.11.02. The School was situated at Jakkur near Bangalore. The School was headed by a Principal. This post was held either by the Chief Flying Instructor or Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer. The Chief Flying Instructor was the head of the Flying Training Section, the

Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer was the head of the Engineering Section, and the Secretary was incharge of Accounts and Administration. Sri B. S. Jaydev, Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer held the post of Principal during the year. The staff-strength as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Strength*
1	2
Group A ..	5
Group B ..	1
Group C ..	18
Group D ..	29
Total ..	53

13.11.03. The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9.54 lakhs. The Department realised a revenue of Rs. 3.47 lakhs.

13.11.04. During the year, flying training was imparted to the following categories:

(a) Cadets of NCC Air Wing;

(b) Private persons to qualify for the issue of Private Pilots' Licence;

(c) Private Pilot Licence/Commercial Pilot Licence holders to renew their licence;

(d) Private Pilot Licence holders to improve their quality of flying;

(e) Candidates to qualify for the issue of Commercial Pilot Licence;

Besides providing flying training, the Depart ment carried out joy flights, special flights for publicity/

advertisements and flights required by Messrs Bharat Electronics Ltd. for testing RADAR equipment manufactured by them.

13.11.05. The following table indicates the number of trainees who received training and the number of persons who obtained licences during the year :

Sl. No.	*Category*	*No. on the roll at the commencement of the year*	*No. admitted during the year*	*Total*	*No. of persons obtaining P.P licences during the year*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NCC Cadets (Air Wing)	24	7	31	1
2.	Private Candidates on Payment basis	6	11	17	..
3.	Private Candidates on Scholarship	..	8	8	2
4.	Commercial Pilot Licence Training	5	..	5	2

13.11.06. Flying was provided to 8 Private Pilot licence holders for the renewal of their Private Pilot licence. Of them, 7 pilots carried out their flying training under the scholarship scheme and one pilot on payment basis. Flying was provided to five unemployed pilots to renew their Commercial Pilot Licence. Flying was provided to 26 private pilot licence holders to improve their quality of flying.

13.11.07. Joy flights were conducted at Mysore for a period of 7 days, during October 1981 in connection with Dasara Festival. The revenue realised on this account was Rs. 31,356.

13 12. Printing Stationery, Publications and Text Books.

13.12.01. The Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications was mainly a Service Organisation re-

sponsible for: (1) printing and supply of forms, schedules, reports, publications and nationlised text books; (2) supply of stationery articles and office equipments to the Departments and other organisations of Government; (3) sale of Government Publications and Nationalised text books; and (4) printing and issue of weekly Gazettes of the State Government.

13.12.02. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by a Joint Director, one Senior Deputy Director, five Deputy Directors, 17 Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Besides, the Central Press at Bangalore, the High Court Press, the Text Book Press at Mysore and branch presses at Gulbarga, Dharwad and Madikeri were functioning. Sri D. Narasimhaiah held the post of Director during the year. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	7	6	6	..	..	..
Group B	14	13	13	..	1	..
Group C	1,211	1,083	1,045	38	165	9
Group D	1,016	861	857	4	214	11
Total:	2,248	1,963	1,921	42	380	20

Sixty promotions were effected in the Department during the year.

13.12.03. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Non-Plan	406.00	436.32	—
2.	Plan	7.00	3.19	—
	Total	413.00	439.51	101.75

13.12.04. The main items of work done by the Department during the year were:

(a) Printing Section.—The major printing jobs executed during the year were lottery tickets, budget estimates, plan documents, weekly gazettes, etc. The out-turn of work during the year under report, at different presses, is indicated below:

Sl. No.	*Item of work*	*Unit*	*Central Press, Bangalore*	*Branch Presses*			*High Court Press, Bangalore*
				Dharwad	*Gulbarga*	*Madikeri*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Number of pages composed	in '000s	135	8	4	4	5
2.	No. of impressions printed	in lakhs	1,121	253	211	139	31
3.	No. of books bounded	in '000s	6,310	..	244	254	8
4.	Lottery tickets printed	in lakhs	753	..	..	..	..

(b) Text Books Section.—The Government Text Book Press at Mysore and many private presses in the State were enlisted to cope up with the annual demand of the text books. During the year under report, 76.81 lakh text books were printed. 13.33 lakh other books were also printed.

The Government Branch Press, Dharwad attended to the printing and supplying of departmental forms of Police Department, Public Works Department, Treasury, Commercial Tax Department, Forest and Transport Departments, in addition to supplying common and financial forms to all the offices in Belgaum Division. Some of the important works attended to during the year were monthly magazines (Krishi Sampada), sale notices, certificates of Health Department, postal ballot papers, ballot papers of TDB elections, schedule of rates, show cause notice forms,

invitations, internal security scheme books, nationalised text books of Marathi Shabda Sudha, PUC II year, Hindi Sahitya Saritha, etc.

The Government Branch Press, Madikeri attended to the printing and supply of weekly gazettes, answer books and additional sheets of the Police Training College, Mysore, forms and registers relating to several Government departments like Education, Commercial Taxes, Revenue, Forest, Ports, PWD., forms and registers of Mysore Division, Printing of land acquisition notifications in Part IX A Gazette, etc. Rebinding of Law journals and reports of several judicial courts of Mysore Division was also attended.

Government Branch Press Gulbarga, continued to print Divisional Gazette during the year. The printing of forms and registers of the departments of Prisons, Public Works Department, Judicial, Forest, Commercial Taxes, Education and Treasury were continued during the year.

13.13. Adult Education.

13.13.01. The main objective of the Adult Education Programme was to extend education facilities to illiterate persons in the age group 15-35 years.

13.13.02. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. During the year 1981-82, there were thirteen District Adult Education Officers, 9 Rural Functional Literacy Projects headed by the Project Officers and eight Adult Education Projects headed by Assistant Project Officers. Sri S. Manchaiah, held the post of Director and on his retirement on superannuaton, Smt. B. Ahalia Achaia took charge. The staff-position of the Department during the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	3	3	..	..
Group B	26	22	2	2
Group C	226	175	21	..
Group D	37	28	14	9
Total:	292	228	37	11

13.13.03. The budget allotment and expenditure during the year were as follows.

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	33.91	32.80
2. Plan Schemes :		
(*a*) State Plan	49.59	44.29
(*b*) Centrally Sponsored	7.50	4.85
(*c*) Central Sector	67.60	68.63
Total : (1+2)	158.60	150.57

13.13.04. In Karnataka, besides the Directorate of Adult Education and Karnataka Adult Education Council, Nehru Yuvak Kendras, Colleges affiliated to different Universities in the State and Integrated Child Development Scheme had also undertaken the task of eradication of illiteracy. The Council had also taken up the responsibility of rejuvenating the Vidyapeethas and reactivising the rural libraries. The Vidyapeethas impart training in various vocations. There were 12 Vidyapeethas in the State. The number of students admitted to the Vidyapeethas was 50

each, per year. During the year, four more Vidyapeethas were sanctioned at Karkala, Hirekerur, Somwarpet and Jevargi.

13.13.05. The Department was responsible for implementing the Rural Functional Literacy Programme in 9 districts, viz., Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Kodagu, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur.

13.13.06. 6,551 Adult Education Centres were participating in the programme. These Centres had an enrolment of 1,98,827 persons. Of these, 1,31,981 persons were made literate. Of the literate persons, 29,066 were SC and 6,885 were ST. 7,212 Centres with a total enrolment of 2,11,610 persons, were opened during the year. Of the person enrolled, 49,013 were SC and 15,254 were ST.

13.13.07. 'Shramik Vidyapeeth' Bangalore, continued its activities to achieve the objectives of imparting adult education to various categories of urban and industrial workers. This Polyvalent adult education conducted during the year was mainly for women slum dwellers, drivers and conductors of KSRTC, wayside cobblers, gardners and malis, library attenders, employees of Mysore Chrome and Tanning Co. Ltd, low income women, laboratory attenders of colleges in Bangalore City, women workers of Horticulture Department and Pourakarmikas of Bangalore City Corporation.

13.13.08. Various Committees, such as State Adult Education Advisory Committee, Steering Committee, District Adult Education Commitee, Taluk Committees and Village Education Committees constituted for implementing adult education programmes successfully in the State, continued to function during the year.

13.14. Vocational Education.

13.14.01. The Department of Vocational Education was responsible for providing job-oriented education and thereby establishing a close link between education and employment.

13.14.02. The Department was headed by a Director of Vocational Education who was assisted by Deputy Directors of Vocational Education, Vocational Education Officer and other supporting staff. Four divisional offices were headed by Deputy Directors of Vocational Education. Shri D. Nagashetty held the post of Director till 6th May, 1981, Prof. H. Puttaiah I/c from 7th May, 1981 to 3rd June, 1981 and Sri Raghavendra Rao, thereafter. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	8	6	6	..	..	..
Group B	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group C	23	19	17	2	3	..
Group D	7	6	6	..	2	..
Total :	38	31	29	2	5	..

13.14.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department as at the end of the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan	5.20	3.66
2. Plan	48.00	43.85
Total :	53.20	47.51

13.14.04. The Department was responsible for evolving norms for the conduct of examination for vocational education and framing regulations, syllabi and awarding diplomas to the students who have passed.

13.14.05. During the year, 30 new Vocational Courses were introduced in 22 colleges and a total of 163 vocational courses were conducted in 94 colleges. The total enrolment stood at 2,925. A total of 2,465 students appeared for examination during the year, of whom 1,462 passed.

13.14.06. Vertical mobility was provided to the students of Vocational education by all universities except Mangalore University. The students of Vocational stream were given admission to degree classes.

13.15. State Educational Research and Training.

13.15.01. The Department of State Educational Research and Training was responsible for improving the quality of school education. All the Teacher Training Institutions came under the administrative control of this Department. The Department was responsible for conducting short-term and long-term orientation training, workshops, seminars, etc., to the inservice teachers of primary and secondary schools.

13.15.02. The Directorate had only a State level set up. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Deputy Director, Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. The staff-strength as at the end of the year was as follows.

(Nos.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*Posts vacant*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A	11	9	5	4	2
Group B	24	20	15	5	4
Group C	77	68	62	6	9
Group D	19	18	18	..	1
Total :	131	115	100	15	16

13.15.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department as at the end of the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-plan	266.9	230.6
Plan	7.0	6.2
Total	273.9	236.8

The academic wings of the Department consists of : (1) State Institute of Education, (2) State Institute of Science, (3) State Evaluation Unit, (4) Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau, (5) Audio-Visual Education Unit, (6) Educational Technology Cell and (7) Teacher Education System.

The State Institute of Education was engaged in the qualitative improvement of the primary education and teacher education in the State. The project on curriculum development and renewal and developmental activities in community participation was in operation in five community centres in each of the district of Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Chitradurga and Tumkur. These Community Centres were imparting training through various community activities to the people upto the age of 33 years.

Primary Education renewal project had been in operation in 13 districts covering 130 schools. The project aimed at developing innovative curriculam which can cater to the educational needs of different groups of children. New-books were prepared and introduced from the academic year 1983-84 for the first standard in all the 130 project schools.

The Government of Karnataka had adopted the non-formal system of Education in three categories, viz., (1) non-formal education for 10-13 age group, (2) non-formal education for 15-25 age group and (3) functional literacy programme. The Directorate of Public Instruction had taken up the implementation of non-formal education programme pertaining to the children in the age group 10-13 years.

Encouragement to experimentation on excellence in Primary Education programme was taken up. Primary school teachers were asked to send the projects on Primary Education. These projects were reviewed and prizes were awarded to winning projects. 8 prizes were awarded during the year. Stipends to 80 candidates of Pre-Primary Teacher Training Institutes were distributed.

The State Institute of Science was engaged in improvement of Science and Mathematics education at State level. Inservice training programmes, Science exhibitions, etc., were conducted.

The Educational Technology Cell published the educational news service entitled "Shikshana Vartha". The news was broadcasted by the All India Radio. In this programme, all the news pertaining to education from pre-school level upto the B.Ed. level was collected for various educational institutions throughout the State. In another news programme entitled "Shikshana Vedike", the problems faced by teachers in their day-to-day teaching work were obtained in the form of questions and answers and broadcasted over All India Radio. In addition to this, the Educational Technology Cell had planned to undertake preparation of self-instructional material for primary school teachers, production of audio tapes, radio script, writer workshop for primary school teachers and utilisation of educational broadcasts for the benefit of teachers.

The objective of the Educational Vocational Guidance Unit was to provide Educational and Vocational Guidance

to pupils in Secondary Schools. The Audio-Visual library circulates films, to the schools, to be exhibited to school children.

The Audio Visual Education Unit circulated films among 400 Educational Institutions.

The State Evaluation Unit analysed the results of SSLC Examination of April, 1982. The list of zero percent and low percent high schools were prepared and sent to the District Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, for taking follow up measures at their level. The officers of the unit paid visits to low percent high schools and suggested suitable remedial measures after studying the problems of the schools.

The Department of Extension Services had taken up the programmes of Micro-Teaching for teacher educators of Teacher Training Institutes, Evaluation in mathematics for primary school teachers, teaching geography for primary school teachers and socially useful productive work for primary school teachers.

The Teacher Education section dealt with the administrative work of Teacher Training Institutes.

In order to implement the National Population Education Project, a Population Education Unit had been setup in DSERT. Four workshops for development of curriculum for primary and secondary schools were organised on all prescribed subjects. 69 persons attended the workshops. 3 workshops were organised for languages and core subjects and to refine the materials prepared.

The upgraded school system of education intended to: (1) evolve a new technique of self-learning which would assure complete learning to the students and (2) eliminate/reduce the problem of wastage and stagnation, was introduced in 119 rural primary schools in Karnataka.

The correspondence-cum-vacation course programme for untrained inservice primary school teachers ran in 21 centres in the State. During the year, 1,636 untrained teachers underwent this training course.

There were 18 inservice training centres attached to Government Teacher Training Institutions in the State. The untrained inservice primary teachers were given training for a period of 12 days in batches of 50 teachers. The total number of teachers trained during the year was 4,690.

There were 2 Orientation Training Centres, one at DSERT and another at Doddaballapur. During the year, 248 teachers at DSERT and 138 teachers at Doddaballapur were trained.

13.16. Public Libraries.

13.16.01. The Department of Public Libraries provided library service to the general public. The Department also served as a "Bureau of Copy Right Collections". The Department was responsible for administering the "Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965".

13.16.02. The State Librarian was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Deputy Librarian, Chief Librarians, Administrative Assistants and other staff. It had 11 City Central Libraries and 19 Districe Central Libraries. Sri P. K. Patil held the post of State Librarian during the year under report. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	1	1	..	..
Group B	34	30	1	1
Group C	628	590	32	4
Group D	346	316	51	11
Total :	1.009	937	84	16

13.16.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan	154.28	144.48
Plan	2.50	1.96
Total	156.78	146.44

The Library Cess collected during the year amounted to Rs. 58.00 lakhs.

13.16.04. The State Central Library consisted of (1) State Bureau of Copy Right Collection, (2) State Library for the Blind, (3) State Bureau of Inter-Library Loans, (4) State Bibliographical Bureau and (5) State Bureau of Technical Services.

13.16.05. Under the Bureau of Copy Right Collections, bibliography of books received during the year 1980-81 was prepared and issued. The total number of books and periodicals received during the year 1981-82 was, 3,000 and 168 respectively. The total copy right collection since its inception was 15,227 books and 168 periodicals.

13.16.06. Efforts were being made to increase the braille collection in the State Library for the blind. The collection of braille books and periodicals as at the end of the year was 569.

13.16.07. Catalogue of recent additions was completed by the State Central Library, City and District Central Libraries. Documents like maps, films, pictures and other materials were collected to give information about a particular District or City. In order to cater to the needs of unemployed persons, the Department established Career Information Bureau in all the libraries of the State. There was also a Children's section and a Text Book Corner.

13.17. Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.

13.17.01. The Board was headed by a Chairman, assisted by a Vice-Chairman and 39 members from various institutions. During the year, Sri S. Halappa functioned as Chairman and Director of Public Instruction (Secondary Education). The Board consisted of 3 Committees, viz., Examiners' Committee, the Regulations' Committee and the Appointments' Committee.

13.17.02. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	5	4	4	..	..	..
Group B	9	8	7	1	1	..
Group C	234	186	151	35	31	..
Group D	39	37	37	..	5	..
Total :	287	235	199	36	37	..

13.17.03. As against the budget allotment of Rs. 27.20 lakhs, the Department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 26.21 lakhs.

13.17.04. The Board conducted SSLC Examination, Sanskrit Examination, Language Examinations viz; Kannada Pandit, Urdu Munshi and Hindi Vidwan, Teachers' Certificate Examinations, Physical Education, Music, Dance, and Talavadya, Drawing, Higher Art Examinations, Commerce Examinations. Film Acting and Play Back Singing and Junior Technical School Examinations. The number of candidates appeared and passed in various examinations during the year was as follows:

	Course	No. appeared	No. Passed
	1	2	3
1.	S.S.L.C. Examination	3 78,506	1,13,676
2.	Junior Technical School Examinations	378	215
3.	Commerce Examinations	1,13,964	55,248
4.	Teachers' Certificate Examinations (including language course)	31,781	14,152
5.	Sanskrit Examinations	7,045	4,869
6.	Music, Dance and Talavadya Examinations	1,966	437
7.	Higher Art Examinations	1,423	1,195
8.	Drawing Examinations	28,328	21,69

13.17.05. Merit Scholarship Examinations were conducted by the Board in all the District headquarters. More than 7,000 children from 175 blocks took this examination. Central Valuation System continued in case of SSLC examination and processing of result was done at Government Computer Centre, Bangalore.

CHAPTER 14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HEALTH AND MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION SECRETARIAT.

14.1. Health and Family Welfare Services.

14.1.01. The Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services was responsible for improving the health status of the people of the State through preventive, curative and promotional services. The Directorate was under the control of a Director who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and other technical and administrative staff. At the Divisional level, there was an organisation headed by a Joint Director. At the District and Sub-Divisional levels there were organisations under the control of a District Health and Family Welfare Officers and Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers, respectively and at lower level there were Primary Health Centres, approximately one for 60,000 to 70,000 population, rendering integrated services, viz., preventive, curative and promotional services. Besides, there were other types of Medical Institutions at the villages and small towns. Dr. V. Narayanaswamy was the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services during the year.

14.1.02. Finance—The budget allotment and expenditure of the Directorate during the year under report were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	3,102.72	2,864.44
2. Plan	1 722.40	1 543.95
Total	4,825.12	4,408.39

14.1.03. During the year under report, there was a total of 2027 Medical Institutions having a bed strength of 35,600. Of these, Hospitals numbered 233 (bed strength 29,829), Dispensaries 215 (bed strength 332), Primary Health Centres 305 (bed strength 3003) and Primary Health Units 1274 (bed strength 2,436). 3016 Doctors and 3194 Nurses were employed in these institutions. Besides, there were 10 T. B. Hospitals, 3 Epidemic Disease Hospitals. There was one State Tuberculosis Centre at Bangalore, with 18 District T. B. Centres located in districts. In the T. B. Rehabilitation and Aftercare Centre attached to the Government T. B. Hospital, Bangalore, training in various trades were imparted to the cured T. B. patients who desired such training. There were two Government Mental Hospitals in the State with sanctioned bed strength of 885 and 375 respectively. Besides, there were 12 Psychiatric Clinics attached to the district and teaching hospitals. There were two Cancer Hospitals, one at Bangalore (an autonomous body) and the other at Hubli (private institution), with sanctioned strength of 200 and 75 beds, respectively. There was one Leprosy Hospital at Bangalore with a sanctioned bed strength of 260 and 19 voluntary organisations to provide treatment to leprosy patients. There were 27 clinics attached to Hospitals for treating sexually transmitted diseases. 33 Government Blood Banks were functioning in the State. There were 50 taluk level general hospitals in the State.

14.1.04. The Bureau of Health Education and School Health continued to impart training to the newly recruited and inservice personnel. During the year, Health Inspectors Training was imparted in seven Health Inspectors Training Centres and 513 candidates were trained. Under Multipurpose Workers' Scheme, 1,484 persons were trained. The School Health Programme was implemented through 90 Primary Health Centres covering 8270 Primary Schools. During the year, 2.26 lakh children were given D & T Vaccination, 1.08 lakh children Typhoid Vaccine, 0.77 lakh children Tetanus vaccine and 0.37 lakh B. C. G. vaccination.

14.1.05. The Bureau of Nutrition continued to implement Applied Nutrition Programmes. Vitamin 'A' concentrate was administered orally to children, in the age group of 1—5 years, to prevent vitamin 'A' deficiency. During the year, as against the target of 22 lakh beneficiaries, the achievements made were 19.08 lakh beneficiaries under I dose and 18.11 lakh beneficiaries under II dose. The Supplementary Feeding Programme, assisted by CARE, was in operation in 36 selected Primary Health Centres and 3 Post-Partum Centres. Children in the age group of 0—6 years were provided with supplementary food. Out of the target of 60,000 children, 32,342 children were covered under this programme. Diet and clinical nutrition survey was conducted in tribal areas of Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts. The data was being analysed. The five Mobile Nutrition Education and Demonstration Units at Bangalore, Tumkur, Shimoga, Kolar and Chitradurga conducted 703 home level cooking demonstrations, 631 group talks, 211 exhibitions and 221 film shows.

14.1.06. The Integrated Child Development Services Scheme was implemented in 16 Blocks and Integrated Family Welfare Services Scheme was in operation in 15 Blocks. These programmes envisaged to provide a package of services such as supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup, referral services and health and nutrition education to children of Anganwadi Centres, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau was engaged in diet and nutrition surveys in selected villages. During the year, a total of 540 hourse-holds were surveyed. The National Programme for the control of Blindness had been in operation in the State. During the year under report, 3.27 lakh persons were treated for eye diseases and 22,499 cataract operations were done.

14.1.07. The Public Health Institute consisted of: (1) Bacteriological Section, (2) Food and Water Analysis Section, (3) Medico-legal Section, (4) Regional Assistant

Chemical Examiners' Laboratory, (5) Laboratory Technicians and Food Inspectors' Training Programme. During the year under report, 5,035 samples of blood, 4,185 samples of water, 1,817 samples of stool and 114 samples of urine were analysed. Besides, 35 batches of AC Vaccine was subjected to quality control tests. During the year, 28.83 lakh ml. of anti-cholera vaccine and 14,000 ml. of anti-typhoid vaccine were produced. The following table shows various types of vaccine received and distributed by the Institute.

(in lakh ml)

	DPT	*DT*	*TT*	*TA*	*Polio*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Quantity received	12.90	4.53	6.85	2.02	4.26
Quantity distributed	10.93	4.53	6.79	1.45	3.94

The Food and Water Analysis Section analysed food samples received under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. During the year, 7,222 samples of food and 488 samples of water and effluents were analysed. A total of 22,774 samples were received by the Regional Assistant Chemical Examiners' Laboratories and of these, 21,685 samples were analysed. The Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, was engaged in manufacture of freez dried small pox vaccine and due to the eradication of small pox, the manufacture of small pox vaccine was stopped during the year. It was engaged in the production of anti-rabies vaccine during the year. 8.09 lakh ml. anti-rabies vaccine was produced during the year. 761 Primary Vaccinations and 199 re-vaccinations were conducted at the Institute. 73 persons were trained at the Institute during the year.

14.1.08. A total of 1.44 lakh malaria cases were detected during the year. 52.32 lakh blood smears were collected and 45.95 lakh smears were analysed. During the

year, 1.23 lakh malaria cases were given treatment. 12,354 Drug Distribution Centres and 5,144 Fever Treatment Depots were functioning in the State. Insecticide spraying was being continued in the State.

14.1.09. National Filaria Control Units were functioning at Mangalore, Gulbarga, Bidar, Udupi, Shorapur and Guledgudda and Filaria Clinics were functioning at Gulbarga, Bhatkal, Shorapur and Humnabad.

14.1.10. Plague Control Programme was in operation in Kolar and Bangalore districts.

14.1.11. During the year, 26.08 lakh anti-cholera inoculations were done.

14.1.12. About 868 attacks of Japanese Encephalites were reported in the State. As there were no effective vaccine or specific treatment to control this disease, preventive measures were undertaken.

14.1.13. Two Kyasanur Forest Disease Units were functioning at Sagar and Honnavar.

14.1.14. There were 21 Leprosy Control Centres, 665 Survey, Education and Treatment Centres, 41 Urban Leprosy Centres, 19 Temporary Hospitalisation Wards, 5 Reconstructive Survey Units, one Model Leprosy Control Centre, one Leprosy Rehabilitation, Promotion Unit, one Leprosy Hospital and 19 Voluntary Organisations to provide leprosy relief services in the State. Besides, there were 4 Leprosy Training Centres, 12 District Leprosy Offices and one Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit.

14.1.15. There were 18 District T. B. Centres and one State T. B. Centre at Bangalore. Under the District T. B. Programme, the programme was implemented in 1,084 peripheral institutions which included 64 X-ray Centres, 416 Microscopic Centres and 604 Referral Centres. In the State, there were 10 Government T. B. hospitals, 3 Private T. B. Sanatoria, 4 Private Institutions and 22 general hospitals with a total bed strength of 3,379. During the year, 7.04 lakh B.C.G. vaccinations were done, 66,719

samples of sputum examined, 83,350 X-rays were taken and 25,488 cases were detected.

14.1.16. The Government Medical Stores acted as a Central Store for procurement, storing and distribution of drugs and instruments to the various medical and health institutions in the State. There were about 500 items of drugs and chemicals and 150 items of instruments stocked at the Government Medical Stores.

14.1.17. Family Welfare Services were provided both in institutions and in camps. The institutions consisted of Primary Health Centres, Primary Health Units, Urban Family Welfare Centres and Post-Partum Centres of hospitals. Maternal and child health services were integrated with the family welfare programme. The achievements under maternal and child health services and family welfare programmes were as shown below :

(N

Item	Target	Achievemen
1	2	3
1. Sterilisation ..	1,90,400	1,88,820
2. I.U.D. Placements ..	55,000	55,448
3. C.C. Users ..	1,23,600	89,236
4. Oral Pill users ..	25,000	11,382
5. Medical termination of pregnancies ..	..	16,726
MCH Services :		
6. D.P.T. ..	12,50,000	7,76,164
7. D.T. ..	8,00,000	7,26,849
8. T.T. ..	4,50,000	4,03,644
Prophylaxis against Nutrition Anaemia :		
9. Mother beneficiaries ..	9,00,000	6,50,078
10. Children beneficiaries ..	9,00,000	5,97,659
11. No. of Dais trained ..	5,000	2,441
Administration of Vit. A Concentrate :		
12. 1st Dose ..	22,00,000	18,87,875
2nd Dose ..	22,00,000	17,39,380

14.2 . Medical Education

14.2.01. The main function of the Department was to bestow special attention towards quality of Medical Education, Dental and Nursing Education, in the State.

14.2.02. The Department was headed by a Director assisted by a Joint Director, two Deputy Directors, Administrative Officer, Chief Accounts Officer-cum-Financial Adviser, Planning Officer and other staff.

14.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure at the end of the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakh)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	1,442.04	1,621.25
2. Plan	175.92	181.13
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme	25.00	22.64
Total	1,642.96	1,825.02

14.2.04. As at the end of the year, there were 12 Medical Colleges in the State including 8 Private Medical Colleges. In addition, there were 3 Dental Colleges and a College of Nursing. These 12 Medical Colleges had an admission capacity of 1,393, Dental Colleges 119 and College of Nursing 65. Clinical facilities were also provided to the Private Medical Colleges in the Government Hospitals.

14.2.05. During the year under report, Post-Graduate Diploma Course in Psychiatry (DPM) was introduced in Mental Hospital, Dharwad. An Artificial Kidney Unit was established at Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

14.2.06. Under the National Programme for control of blindness, the Institute of Ophthalmology attached to the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital was upgraded to Regional Institute of Ophthalmology. One Mobile Ophthalmic Unit was attached to District Hospital, Gulbarga. In the District Hospitals at Gulbraga, Belgaum and Bellary, the Department of Ophthalmology was upgraded to provide clinical eye care services. Mobile Ophthalmic units were established in Mysore and Belgaum. The Department of Ophthalmology was upgraded in the Medical College, Mysore, Chigateri General Hospital, Davangere and the Karnataka Medical College Hospital, Hubli.

14.2.07. Training courses for Orthopaedics and Refractionists, Dental Mechanics and Dental Hygienists, Junior Lab Technicians, Medical Record Technicians and X-ray Technians were conducted.

14.3. Indian Medicine

14.3.01. The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy was responsible for ; (i) providing health services to the public through Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, Nature cure, Yoga and Homoeopathy Systems of medicine, (ii) providing medical education in these systems, iii) controlling of manufacturing of Ayurveda and unani medicines and (iv) regulating the practice of medicine under these systems.

14.3.02. The Department was headed by a Director assisted by one Deputy Director and one Administrative Officer at the headquarters. In the districts, the District Health and Family Welfare Officers of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services continued to be in the administrative control of the dispensaries in the districts. During the year under report, Dr. Channabasappa was in additional charge of the post of the Director.

14.3.03. The following statement shows the staff-strength of the Department as on 31st March, 1982.

(Nos.)

Category	Sanctioned	Filled in	Male	Female	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	83	35	27	8	..	..
Group B	216	191	180	11	5	5
Group C	131	91	90	1	14	3
Group D	342	253	160	93	66	35
Total ..	772	570	457	113	85	43

14.3.04. The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the Department during the year 1981-82 were as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	Budget allotment	Expenditure	Revenue
1	2	3	4
1. Non-Plan	183.64	183.64	..
2. State Plan	33.43	25.50	..
3. Centrally Sponsored Scheme	6.93	7.93	..
Total ..	224.00	217.07	25.48

Following were the important activities/achievements of the Department during the year :

14.3.05. Sanction was accorded by Government for (i) establishing a 10 bedded Ayuvedic Hospital at Hobli. (ii) increasing the bed-strength of Nnani Section at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

from 50 to 75, (iii) increasing the bed-strength of Government Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga, from 25 to 40, (iv) establishing three ayurveda, two unani dispensaries and two nature cure clinics, (v) upgrading of ayurvedic dispensary, Belgaum to 6 bedded Hospital, (vi) upgrading the Department of Shalyashalakya into a postgraduate Research and Training Centre in Shalyatantra at Government College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.

14.3.06. 211 Dispensaries run by the Taluk Development Boards and Local Bodies were taken over by the Government during the year.

14.3.07. Medical care was continued to be provided through three combined major teaching hospitals viz., (i) Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore with a bed strength of 315, (ii) Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital, Mysore, bed strength being 165 and (iii) Taranath College Hospital, Bellary—bed strength 50.

14.3.08. While X-ray and Laboratory facilities were available in the hospitals at Bangalore and Mysore, only laboratory facilities were available in the Hospital of Bellary.

14.3.09. Seven Government Ayurvedic Hospitals, one each at (i) Bijapur with a bed-strength of 50, (ii) at Shimoga—Bed-strength 40, (iii) at Hubli—which was started during 1981-82—bed strength 10, (iv) at Hooli (Belgaum district) bed strength 10, (v) at Yaradagere (Chickmagalur district)—bed strength—6, (vi) at Imangala (Chitradurga district) bed strength—6, (vii) at Belgumba (Hassan district) bed strength-6—continued to function during the year.

14.3.10. Panchakarma treatment, to treat certain chronic diseases, was provided in the hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore, Bellary and Bijapur. The Eye clinic at Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine continued to give treatment.

14.3.11. During the year under report, 315 Government Ayurvedic Dispensaries continued to function.

14.3.12. Treatment under Unani system of Medicine was continued to be provided at Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and Government College of Indian Medicine Hospital at Mysore, where 75 beds and 25 beds respectively were provided exclusively for unani system. Besides this, 27 Dispensaries continued to cater to the needs of the people.

14.3.13. The out-patient section and in-patient facilities with a bed-strength of 10 was provided at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine for giving treatment in Siddha system of Medicine.

14.3.14. Three Government Nature Cure Clinics, three Private Nature Cure Hospitals and out-patient and in-patient facilities at Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine at Bangalore, and Government College of Indian Medcine, Mysore, continued to provide medical relief through the yoga system.

14.3.15. One Government Homoeopathy Hospital with a bed-strength of 25, with X-ray and laboratory facilities at Bangalore and 6 Government Homoeopathy Dispensaries in the rural areas provided medical care to the people.

14.3.16. The following table shows the number of in-patients, out-patients, treated under Indian System of Medicine, Unani and Homoeopathy, during 1981-82.

Name of the Institution	Out-patients			In-patients		
	Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga	Unani	Homoeo-Pathy	Ayurveda, Siddha, Yoga	Unani	Homoeo-pathy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine	4,83,971	2,91,866	..	3,258	530	..
2. Govt. College of Indian Medicine, Mysore	2,59,853	1,38,249	..	2,730	..	..
3. Taranath College, Bellary	1,01,550		..	7,208	..	..
4. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Bijapur	1,48.097	..	..	744	..	
5. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Shimoga	1,73,700	..	..	629	..	..
6. Govt. Homoeopathic Hospital, Bangalore	..	..	38,541	..	..	218
7. Govt. Ayurvedic Maternity Hospital, B'lore	11,384	..	..	34	..	..
8. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Hooli	8,206	..	..	..	..	..
9. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Imangala	13,478	..	..	147	..	..
10. Govt. Unani Hospital, Raichur	..	35,285	..	..	75	..
11. Govt. Ayurvedic Hospital, Hubli	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	12,00,239	4,65,400	38,541	14,750	605	218

14.3.17. Eight Ayurvedic colleges in the State, three Government, four aided and one unaided—with an intake capacity of 25 students each, were functioning in the State. Besides conducting Degree courses, the Government Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore conducted Post-Graduate courses also in subjects, like, Kayachikitsa, Dravyaguna, Rasa-shastra, Bhaishajyakalpana, etc.

14.3.18. Six Homoeopathic Medical Colleges which conducted Diploma courses in Homoeopathy and one Unani Medical College in Bangalore continued to function.

14.3.19. Nurses' training courses (with an intake of 20 candidates) at Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Pharmacist Training course in Ayurveda and Unani (with an intake of 20 and 10 candidates) at Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, were continued to be conducted. So far, 38 nurses and 104 pharmacists were trained.

14.3.20. During the year under report, Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine worth Rs. 24.39 lakhs were manufactured at Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, which were supplied to hospitals and dispensaries on billing basis.

14.3.21. During the year under report, 41 licences (Ayurvedic-37, Unani-2, loan licence for Ayurvedic-2) were issued by the Department.

14.3.22. The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners' Board and the Karnataka Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicines continued to regulate the practising in Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy system of medicine. The number of Registered Practitioners in these systems of medicines were as follows :

(a) Ayurveda-6,638 ;

(b) Unani-369 ;

(c) Integrated System of Medicine-1,541 ; and

(d) Homoeopathy-2081.

14.4. Drugs Control.

14.4.01. The Department of Drugs Control was responsible for ensuring the manufacture of standard quality drugs and to make available them to the consumers at controlled prices. To achieve this, the following Acts and Rules were administered by the Department: (1) The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules thereunder, (2) The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979; (3) The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 and Rules thereunder; (4) the Pharmacy Act, 1948 and Education Regulations thereunder; (5) Import Trade Regulation for the grant of Essentiality Certificates to the Pharmaceutical Industries; (6) The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 for manufacture, distribution and sale of Narcotic drugs; (7) The Poisons Act, 1919 and The Karnataka Poision Rules, 1966 and (8) The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act, 1955.

14.4.02. The Drugs Controller was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by one Deputy Drugs Controller and four Assistant Drugs Controllers at the headquarters. There were six Assistant Drugs Controllers at the divisional level and nineteen Drugs Inspectors at the district level. Sri S. S. Kattisettar functioned as Drugs Controller during the year.

14.4.03. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	29	23	1	..
Group B	60	33	1	1
Group C	168	138	14	..
Group D	107	84	25	4
Total.	364	278	41	5

14.4.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Schemes	Budget allotment	Expenditure
1	2	3
Non-Plan	42.98	37.96
State Plan Schemes	10.00	14.19
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	6.00	4.50
Total	58.98	56.65

14.4.05. During the year under report, 43 manufacturing spots, 3,840 selling premises and 178 hospitals were inspected by the staff of the Department. Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, 13 prosecutions were launched during the year, making a total of 41 prosecutions including 28 prosecutions pending at the beginning of the year. Of these, 6 prosecutions were decided. 86 complaints were received, of which investigation was completed in 24 cases and the remaining 62 cases were under investigation. Sub-standard quality drugs worth Rs. 18,761 were destroyed.

14.4.06. During the year, 40 fresh drug manufacturing licences were issued. As at the end of the year, there were 202 allopathic drug manufacturing licences, 10 homoeopathic drug manufacturing licences and 35 cosmetic manufacturing licences in force. Permission was granted to 7 manufacturers for manufacturing 2 new drugs. Permission was also given for manufacturing 40 additional products. During the year, there were 7,461 drug selling premises.

14.4.07. Under the Enforcement of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979, 10 prosecutions were made during the year. Out of 32 prosecutions, including 22 prose-

cutions pending at the beginning of the year, 9 prosecutions were decided and 23 prosecutions were pending at the end of the year.

14.4.08. The availability of essential and life saving drugs in the State was ensured. A special vigil was kept over the manufacture, distribution and sale of psychotropic drugs.

14.4.09. During the year, 400 kgs. of codline, 20 kgs. of ethyl morphine and 400 kgs, of medicinal opium were allotted to various drug manufacturers in the State. Three fresh licences were granted and 27 licences were renewed under the Karnataka Poisons Rules, 1966, upto the end of the year.

14.4.10. The Drugs Control Department has a full-fledged Drugs Testing Laboratory for analysing all categories of drugs and vaccines. The laboratory was staffed by two Superintendents, one for Drugs and the other for Food.

14.4.11. The main functions of the laboratory were to test and analyse the quality, purity and strength of the legal samples of drugs and cosmetics sent by the Drugs Inspectors, assist the Government Medical Stores and other Government Institutions in the State in the purchase of drugs by testing the samples, analyse the samples of drugs forwarded to the laboratory by the manufacturing units who did not have facilities for analysis and undertaking research and developmental work to find out methods of estimation of drugs.

14.4.12. The Drugs Testing Laboratory had the following six sections : Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Microbiology and Pharmacognosy, Pharmacology, Serology and Animal House.

14.4.13. During the year, 3,105 samples were received and tested and of these, 391 samples were found

to be not of standard quality. Rs. 1,50,475 was collected as testing fee for having tested the manufacturers' samples, Rs. 1,20,771 for testing the samples collected by the Drugs Inspectors and Rs. 516 by the sale of animals.

14.4.14. The Government College of Pharmacy was functioning under the administrative control of this Department where training facilities in pharmacy existed for Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate level. It was headed by the Principal assisted by 5 Professors, 7 Assistant Professors and 14 Lecturers. The courses imparted were D. Pharma, B. Pharma, M. Pharma and short-term courses to the inservice Pharmacists. There were 16 private institutions imparting Diploma courses in the State in addition to the Government College of Pharmacy, Bangalore.

14.4.15. The Karnataka State Pharmacy Council, constituted under the Pharmacy Act, 1948, was functioning during the year. Qualified Pharmacists were enrolled as registered pharmacists by the Karnataka State Pharmacy Council. During the year, 303 Pharmacists were registered and as at the end of the year there were 5,531 registered pharmacists. The XX National Pharmacy Week with the theme "Pharmacist for the Service of Disabled" was celebrated from 15th November, 1981 to 22nd November, 1981.

CHAPTER 15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT.

15.1. Labour.

15.1.01. The Department of Labour was responsible for maintenance of industrial peace, administration and enforcement of various Central and State labour laws and looking after the interest and welfare of industrial workers. The Department was responsible for administering : (1) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (2) Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (3) Working Journalists (conditions of service) and Misc. Act, 1955, (4) Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961; (5) The Employment of Children Act, 1938 ; (6) Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1938 ; (7) The Employers Liability Act. 1938 ; (8) Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 ; (9) Pay-196;1 (11) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 ; (12) Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 ; (13) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 ; (14) Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 ; (15) Beedi and Cigar Workers (conditions of services) Act, 1976 ; (16) Sales Promotion Employees (conditions of service) Act, 1976 ; (17) Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 ; (18) Industrial Employment (standing orders(Act, 1946 ; (19) The Trade Union Act, 1926 ; (20) Plantation Labour Act, 1951 ; (21) Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 ; (22) Working Journalists (fixation of Wages) Act, 1958 ; (23) The Karnataka Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1963 ; (24) Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 ; and (25) Karnataka Labour Welfare Act, 1965.

15.1.02. The Department had regional, divisional and sub-divisional set up. It was headed by the Commissioner of Labour who was assisted by Joint Labour Com-

missioners, Deputy Labour Commissioners, Assistant Labour Commissioners, Labour Officers, Labour Inspectors and other supporting staff. Sri B. N. Betkerur held the post of Commissioner during the year. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled up*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	19	19	19	..	2	..
Group B	26	26	24	2	2	1
Group C	448	354	288	66	45	10
Group D	389	372	361	11	75	9
Total	882	771	692	79	124	20

15.1.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget Allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
1. Non-plan	63.33	59.96	..
2. Plan	31.43	10.53	..
Total	94.76	70.49	2.66

15.1.04. The Department was responsible for settlement of industrial disputes through mediation, conciliation, adjudication and voluntary arbitration. During the year, there was not much industrial unrest. Strikes were comparatively fewer. The following data would indicate the

comparative labour situation in the State during the year under report.

		Strikes		*Lockouts*	
		1980–81	1981–82	1980–81	1981–82
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Number	39	15	6	6
2.	Workers involved (No.)	1,10,299	2,870	7,870	50,913
3.	Mandays lost (No.)	39,33,034	36,960	1,75,880	12,16,462
4.	Wages lost (Rs. lakhs)	361.75	3.20	43.05	401.05
5.	Production lost (Rs. lakhs)	984.85	71.18	361.58	2,007.86

442 industrial disputes were settled by conciliation and the number of workers benefited was 26,062.

15.1.05. At the beginning of the year, 2,614 cases under the Industrial Disputes Act were pending adjudication at Courts and Tribunals. 1,436 cases were received during the year, 887 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 3,163 cases pending at the end of the year. 245 cases were pending under Workmen's Compensation Act at the beginning of the year and 350 cases were filed during the year, making a total of 595 cases. Of these, 287 cases were disposed of and the balance at the end of the year was 308.

15.1.06. There were 1,677 Trade Unions at the beginning of the year, 184 unions were newly registered and 40 unions were cancelled. There were 1,821 Trade Unions as at the end of the year.

15.1.07. Draft proposals were issued by Government to fix minimum wages in 3 employments, viz., employment in any bakeries, confectionaries, regulated markets, mandies and other similar places. Minimum wages were fixed for six categories, viz., employment in any Khandasari sugar factories, any residential hotels and eating houses, sericulture, toddy tapping agriculture, grape yard, vine yard, horticulture and agriculture part II, soil conservation. Minimum rates of wages were revised in 21 categories of employments, viz., employment in any tobacco industry, any

public motor transport, any film industry, agarbathi, agriculture, stone breaking and stone crushing, coffee curing works, tile industry, ceramic, stoneware and potteries, rice flour and dhal mills, cotton ginning and pressing, printing press, plywood industry, stone breaking and stone crushing in any quarries, constructions or maintenance of roads or in building operation, tannaries, and leather manufacture, carpentry and saw mill industry, residential hotels and eating houses, Cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee plantations, cardamom malais and cardamom gardens, tailoring industry. Draft proposals were sent to revise minimum wages in 5 categories, viz., employment in any oil mills, automobiles, engineering including servicing and repairing works, textile (silk) industry, handloom and powerloom industry and engineering industry (excluding automobile engineering and foundries with or without attached machine shafts.

15.1.08. Twenty two establishments were registered as principal employers and 43 contractors were issued licences during the year under the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. The contract workers covered was 55,000.

15.1.09. The number of plantations covered under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 in Karnataka was about 1,470 and the number of workers employed in these plantations was about 79,261. Under the Plantation Housing Scheme, a total of 730 tenements were constructed in the plantations providing rent free accommodation for 32,472 workers. During the year, 94 tenements were sanctioned and of these 16 were completed.

15.1.10. During the year, 555 prosecutions were launched while enforcing various labour laws. 451 convictions were obtained and the amount of fine realised was Rs. 36.413.

15.2. Factories and Boilers.

15.2.01. The Department of Factories and Boilers was responsible for ensuring the safety, health and welfare

of the workers employed in factories through statutory support. The Department was responsible for administering the following Acts and Rules viz., (1) The Factories Act, 1948; (2) The Payment of Wages Act, 1936; (3) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1923; (4) The Indian Boilers Act, 1923; (5) The Indian Boilers Regulations, 1950; (6) The Karnataka Factories Rules, 1969; (7) The Karnataka Payment of Wages Rules, 1963; (8) The Karnataka Maternity Benefit Rules, 1966; (9) The Karnataka Boilers Rules, 1982; (10) The Karnataka Economisers Rules, 1959; (11) The Karnataka Boilers Operation Engineers Rules, 1959 and (12) The Karnataka Boiler Attendants Rules, 1962.

15.2.02. The Department was headed by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, who was assisted by a Deputy Chief Inspector of Boilers and a Deputy Chief Inspectoress of Factories (Women and Child Labour), Medical Inspector of Factories and other staff. Besides, there was one Senior Inspector of Factories (Safety), two Senior Inspectors of Factories, one for Bangalore Division and the other for Hubli Division. There were sixteen Inspectors of Factories and four Inspectors of Boilers. Shri C. M. Prasad functioned as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers till 17th April, 1981, Sri B. N. Betkerur from 18th April, 1981 to 23rd November, 1981, Sri Vittal Rao from 24th November, 1981 to 10th December, 1981 and Sri B. G. Rajadhyaksha from 11th December, 1981 and onwards. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	10	9	8	1	1	..
Group B	22	21	21	..	5	2
Group C	95	52	38	14	6	1
Group D	44	36	36	..	9	..
Total:	171	118	103	15	21	3

15.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Plan	6.00	1.09	..
Non-plan	23.75	23.17	..
Total	29.75	24.26	33.00

15.2.04. The main items of work done during the year under report were as follows :

(a) 96 factory plans were pending approval at the beginning of the year and 1,155 plans were received during the year, bringing the total to 1,251. Of these, 1,100 plans were approved and the plans pending as at the end of the year was 151.

(b) 655 factories were newly registered and 147 factories were deleted during the year. There were 10,748 factories as at the end of the year, employing 5.69 lakh workers.

(c) Safety posters received from Government of India were distributed among all major factories engaged in dangerous operations with instructions to display them in conspicuous places so as to make the workers safety conscious. In almost all factories, cleanliness was found to be satisfactory. The Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was in touch with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation to know the incidence of occupational diseases throughout the year. Several welfare measures were enforced by the Department.

(d) During the year, 18,232 reportable accidents occured. Of these, 27 were fatal and 18,205 were non-fatal accidents. The number of mandays lost due to accidents was 52,600.

(e) Exemption was granted from the provisions of certain sections of the Factories Act. During the year, 156 applications for grant of exemption were received by the Department and of these, 149 factories were granted exemption.

(f) Prosecution was launched against 74 manage- and warnings were issued in 8 cases.

(g) 63 Boilers and 6 Economisers were registered during the year. The total number of Boilers and Economisers as at the end of the year was 1,787. Of these, 1,320 Boilers and Economisers were inspected during the year. Five Boiler Attendants Examinations and one Boiler Operation Engineers' Examination were conducted during the year. 543 candidates appeared for the examination and 223 candidates were declared successful. 50 candidates appeared for the Welders' Examination and 30 candidates were declared successful.

15.3. Employment and Training.

15.3.01. The Department of Employment and Training was responsible for the administration of schemes relating to the Craftsmen Training Scheme, Apprenticeship Training and National Employment Services. The Department was responsible for administering the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 ; Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959 and Rules, 1960.

15.3.02. The Director was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by a Joint Director, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other staff. Sri B. V. Katti functioned as the Director of Employment and

Training and Ex-officio State Apprenticeship Adviser during the year under report. The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	31	27	27	..	4	..
Group B	84	62	62	..	7	1
Group C	1,473	1,206	1,122	84	100	7
Group D	519	368	364	4	113	9
Total.	2,107	1,663	1,575	88	224	17

15.3.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan	252.29	223.75
2. Plan	61.40	32.65
Total	313.69	256.40

15.3.04. The main activities of the Department during the year under report were as follows :

(a) Institutional training was imparted to trainees in the Industrial Training Institutes/Centres, thereby ensuring a steady flow of skilled workers to improve the quality of production in the industries and reducing unemployment among the educated youth. There were 18 ITIs and 3 ITCs imparting Craftsmen Training in 24 engineering and

2 non-engineering trades. During the year, 8,511 trainees appeared for the trade test conducted for Craftsmen Trainees during July, 1981 and February, 1982, and out of them 3,502 passed. 4,250 trainees were sent on educational tour. As at the end of the year, 6,292 trainees were undergoing training in various ITIs/ITCs in the State. The stipend was enhanced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p.m. The coverage of stipend was also increased from 50 per cent to 96 per cent during the year;

(b) To help rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, 14 candidates sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, New Delhi, were admitted to various ITIs. A stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. per head was paid;

(c) Evening classes for industrial workers were conducted at ITIs, Bangalore and KGF. These trainees were made eligible to take up NCVT trade test as private candidates;

(d) Under the Tribal sub-plan, training in carpentry and tailoring was given in Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Madikeri. After completion of the course, the trainees were supplied with tool kits and sewing machines;

(e) During the year, 252 SC candidates were admitted in 11 Industrial Training Institutes;

(f) Advanced Vocational Training Scheme was introduced at ITI, Bangalore;

(g) A sum of Rs. 7.32 lakhs was advanced to the unemployed youth under the special employment programme;

(h) Under the Apprenticeship Training Act, the employees in notified industries were required to engage and train apprentices. 80 trades were selected under this. During the year, 2,031 apprentices appeared for the All-India Trade Test and 922 of them passed;

(i) Out of 99 trainees who participated in the State level skill competition, 9 trainees were adjudged as State's best trainees.

(j) As at the end of the year, 36 Employment Exchanges were functioning in the State. There were two Project Employment Exchanges, one each at Hospet and Kalaśa; 6 Town Employment Exchanges, one each at Bagalkot, Bhadravathi, Coondapur, Dandeli, Davanagere and K.G.F.; one Professional and Executive Employment Exchange at Bangalore; one Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped at Bangalore; one Special State Exchange for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Bangalore; one Special Cell for Ex-servicemen at Bangalore; and three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau one each at Bangalore, Dharwad and Mysore. There were 19 District Employment Exchanges and two Employment Exchanges at Bangalore. Details of work done by these exchanges during the year under report were as given below:

	No. of candidates (job seekers) registering during the year	*No. of vacancies notified*	*No. of applicants sponsored*	*No. of applicants placed in employment*	*No. of applicants on the Live Register at the end of the year*	*No. of employers who utilised the services*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. General Employment Exchange	1,88,548	30,105	1,86,247	16,491	6,31,070	6,242
2. Professional and Executive Employment Exchange	6,221	3,686	..	1,252	14,001	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. Special State Exchange for SC/ST	..	1,314	3,023	73	11,131	..
4. Special Cell for ex-servicemen	..	383	2,537	90	2,442	..
5. Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped	964	..	..	162	2,530	..

(k) 19 Vocational Guidance Units attached to the District Employment Exchanges in the State were functioning. These units conducted 7,021 group guidance talks; 52,299 persons received group guidance; 30,138 persons received individual information; 5,481 applications were forwarded to employers for training; 406 applicants were sponsored for training and 45 career exhibitions/conferences were conducted;

(l) The University Information Bureaux provided individual information to 10,428 persons and Part-time employment to 1,125 persons. These Bureaux also arranged one career talk, one career exhibition and 4 career conferences;

(m) Nineteen Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux were also functioning in the State. They advised the rural employment seekers to register with the Employment Exchanges and also encourage them to avail the opportunities available under the self-employment programmes;

(n) The Employment Exchanges collected Employment Market Information during the year. The number of establishments covered under the Employment Market Information as at the end of December, 1981 was 14,362 and the total employment covered was 11.73 lakhs;

(o) Three Units set up at Bangalore, Hubli and Mysore for enforcement of the provision of Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959, continued to function. During the year, three more units were set up, one each at Gulbarga, Chitradurga and Mangalore.

(p) An Advisory Committee to the Special Cell for Ex-servicemen was constituted during the year.

15.4. Social Welfare.

15.4.01. The Department of Social Welfare was responsible for ameliorating the socio-economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. For this purpose, the Department formulated a number of programmes for educational advancement, economic betterment and for providing health, housing and other facilities.

15.4.02. The Department was headed by the Director who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. The Department had divisional, district and taluk level setup. At the divisional level, there were four Deputy Directors of Social Welfare. At the district level the responsibility for implementation of various social welfare measures vested with the District Social Welfare Officers. They were under the control and supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. At the taluk level, the implementation of various schemes sponsored by the Department vested with the Block Development Officer. One Social Welfare Inspector was attached to each Block office to assist the Block Development Officer. In addition, there was a Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Project) with headquarters at Mysore who was assisted by five Project Co-ordinators incharge of 5 Integrated Tribal Development Projects, at Heggadadevanakote, Udupi, Ponnampet, Puttur and Mudigere. The Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Project) was incharge of implementation of Programmes sponsored exclusively for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes

under Tribal Sub-Plan. Sri G. Muniyappa held the post of Director of Social Welfare till 31st October, 1981 and Sri Rin Sanga thereafter. The categorywise staff-strength of the Department at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Persons in position*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6
Group A	14	14	..	4	..
Group B	25	24	1	2	2
Group C	1,927	877	1,050	676	49
Group D	4,295	1,892	2,403	1,926	176
Total	6,261	2,807	3,454	2,608	227

15.4.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows :

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Schemes	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan	1,045.48	1,016.89
State Plan	240.70	215.88
Centrally Sponsored	161.43	151.29
Total	1,447.61	1,384.06

15.4.04. The major activities of the Department were: starting of hostels and their maintenance ; supply of books and equipments ; provision of incentives such as scholarships, stipends, prizes, medals, running of training centres ; supply of sewing machines, agricultural inputs ; distribution of free house sites ; subsidy for construction of houses, community centres and provision of drinking water. The major achievements of the Department were the following :

A. **Scheduled Castes.**—A budget provision of Rs. 828.90 lakhs under non-plan, Rs. 152.09 lakhs under State Plan Schemes and Rs. 111.43 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes were earmarked for the welfare of Scheduled Castes against which an expenditure of Rs. 850.99 lakhs under Non-Plan, Rs. 143.81 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 112.34 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes was incurred. Principal physical achievements under various schemes were as follows :

Welfare of Scheduled Castes—Selected achievements, 1981-82.

(No.)

Sl. No.	*Schemes*	*Non-Plan*		*State Plan*		*Centrally Sponsored Scheme*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. Education :						
1.	Maintenance of hostels (No.)	328	328	41	41+15 (new)	..	..
2.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels (No)	100	100	57	57	..	..
3.	Award of merit scholarship (No.)	8,460	5,389	18.461	13.480	..	..
4.	Award of prematric scholarships (No.)	86,153	1,29,037	30.769	34.725	60	12
5.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges to boarders (No.)	10,000	8.516	2.120	2.200	..	..
6.	Residential schools (No·)	14	14	9	9	..	..
7.	Grant-in-aid to voluntary agencies to run the hostels for college students	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC (No.)	222	222	1,055	2.200	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Starting of Govt. hostels for college students (No.)	..	..	59	77	..	..
10.	Award of prize money to students who passed SSLC in first class (No.)	..	..	800	178	..	..
11.	Award of gold medal or cash to rank students (No.)	..	..	1	..	..	..
12.	Payment of extra study tour charges (No of students)	..	..	60	7	..	..
13.	Training Centres in Self Employment Scheme (No.)	..	..	..	46	..	..
14.	Admission of SC Students to the Institution like Ramakrishna Ashrama (No.)	..	..	..	6	..	..
15.	Special coaching centres for SSLC failed students (No.)	..	..	4	2	..	..
16.	Training Scheme for women welfare organisers and hostel superintendents and teachers (No,)	..	..	220	119	..	..
17.	Committed expenditure on Post-Matric scholarships	23,595	24,993	..	..	..	..
18.	Award of State Post-Matric scholarships	909	252	..	..	..	..
19.	Award of Post-Matric scholarships	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,242
B.	**Economic Betterment :**						
1.	Maintenance of Women Welfare Centres (No)	555	555	112	112	..	..
2.	Training Centres for women (No.)	69	69	9	9	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Subsidy for improvement of existing agricultural colonies (No)	..	..	20	4	..	..
4.	Supply of sewing machines (No)	..	..	1,000	895	..	..
5.	Subsidy to law, medical and other professional graduates (No)	..	..	5	10	..	..
	C. Health, Housing and other Schemes						
1.	Subsidy for construction of Houses (No. of families)	..	..	200	173	..	..
2.	Providing electricity to houses (No)	..	..	714	151	..	..
3.	Subsidy for construction of houses to sweepers and scavengers (No. of families)	..	..	40	10	..	..
4.	Acquisition of lands for house sites (Hect)	..	..	..	17	..	..
5.	Legal assistance Advisers/Advocates appointed (No)	..	..	19	19	..	..
6.	Scheme for the removal of untouchability (No. of couples)	..	..	10	36	..	..

B. Scheduled Tribes.—A budget provision of Rs. 67.67 lakhs under Non-Plan, Rs. 22.10 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 24.00 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Scheme was provided for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year, against which an expenditure of Rs. 54.96 lakhs under Non-Plan, Rs. 13.18 lakhs under State Plan and Rs. 18.01 lakhs under Centrally Sponsored Schemes was incurred. Some of the major physical achievements of the Department in the field of welfare of Scheduled Tribes were as shown below.

(*No.*)

Sl. No.	*Scheme*	*Non-Plan*		*Plan*		*Centrally Sponsored*	
		Target	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*	*Target*	*Achievement*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	A. EDUCATION						
1.	Maintenance of hostels	14	14	3	3	..	..
2.	Award of merit scholarships	667	106	925	773	..	..
3.	Award of Pre-Matric scholarships	7,692	8,102	9,231	4,603	2,472	2,066
4.	Committed expenditure on Post-Matric scholarships	299	334	..	..	..	..
5.	Payment of extra boarding and lodging charges to boarders	150	22	644	358	..	..
6.	Grant-in-aid to private hostels	5	5	..	..	..	..
7.	Ashram schools	54	54	4	..	..	..
8.	Stipend to trainees in ITI/ITC	..	..	222	90	..	..
9.	Award of prize money to SSLC first class students	..	..	50	5	..	..
	B. ECONOMIC BETTERMENT :						
1.	Maintenance of Women Welfare Centres	66	66	29	29	..	..
2.	Revival of agricultural colonies	..	..	10	2	..	..
3.	Supply of inputs to farmers who have been sanctioned loans	..	..	100	25	..	..

15.4.05. The Employment Cell in the Directorate of Social Welfare registered the names of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates and assisted them in securing

jobs. During the year, 1,159 SC and 21 ST candidates have registered their names in the Cell. There were 11,195 SC and 125 ST candidates on the Live Register of the Employment Cell at the end of the year. 22 SC and 2 ST candidates secured job during the year. Training courses in Autoriksha and Car driving, Typewriting, Shorthand and National Foremanship training were implemented.

15.4.06. 228 Agricultural colonies benefiting 6,553 families were established. In these colonies houses, drinking water facility, lands, etc., were provided. Financial assistance was given to purchase bullocks, ploughs and other agricultural inputs. Besides, thirteen Multipurpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Projects and five Landless People's Projects were continued.

15.4.07. A Special Component Plan by earmarking a sizable amount from each development department for the benefit of Scheduled Caste persons, was implemented in selected cluster of villages.

15.4.08. All Local Bodies were requested to reserve 18 per cent of their budget to be spent exclusively for the benefit of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

15.4.09. A Tribal Sub-Plan was formulated and implemented for the speedy economic development of Scheduled Tribe persons.

15.4.10. The Pre-examination Training Centre imparted tarining to SC/ST candidates, who had appeared for competitive examinations. 67 candidates had completed training during the year.

15.4.11. The Karnataka SC/ST Development corporation in collaboration with financial institutions, give financial assistance to eligible SC/ST persons for productive ventures in the field of Agriculture, Sericulture, Horticulture, Fisheries, Cottage Industries, etc. The Corpora-

tion gave 25 per cent of the loan as Margin Money and the other 75 per cent was met by Nationalised Banks. During the year, loan amounting to Rs. 370.53 lakhs was sanctioned to 14,267 SC/ST persons.

15.4.12. The Civil Rights Enforcement Cell, created to prevent atrocities on Harijans, to protect the SC/ST persons from harassment and to enable them to exercise their civil rights, continued to function during the year. There were 703 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 416 cases were booked during the year, making a total of 1,119 cases. There were 776 cases pending at the end of the year.

15.4.13. A budget allotment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was provided under State Plan Schemes for the Welfare of primitive tribes, against which the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 9.80 lakhs.

15.5. Women and Children's Welfare.

15.5.01. The Department of Women and Children's Welfare was responsible for the promotion of welfare activities of women and children. It provided social defence measures, probation and aftercare services, special nutrition and welfare services for the aged and the handicapped. It administered the following Acts: (1) The Karnataka Children Act, 1964; (2) Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; and (3) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

15.5.02. The Department was headed by the Direector who was assisted by Joint Director. Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. There were 8 district offices, each headed by an Assistant Director. Smt. Shanthakumari Devaraj held the post of Director during the year. The staff-strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*
1	2	3
Group 'A'	27	27
Group 'B'	148	141
Group 'C'	2,486	1,315
Group 'D'	335	277
Total :	2,996	1,760

15.5.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as given below:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
Non-Plan	725.96	783.00
Plan	322.50	265.60
Total	1,048.46	1,048.60

15.5.04. The following are the main achievements under its major activities of social defence, child welfare, women's welfare and welfare of the aged and handicapped :

I. Social Defence.

(a) Remand Homes.—Neglected, destitute, victimised, uncontrollable children and juvenile offenders were admitted to Remand Homes for observation and detailed study. The Remand Home cater to the children below the age of 16 years in case of boys and 18 years in case of girls.

There were 22 Remand Homes; 21 run by the Government and 1 by the District Probation and Aftercare Association. During the year under report, 2,345 boys and 313 girls were admitted to the Remand Homes. There were 281 boys and 48 girls as at the end of the year.

(b) Certified Schools.—The committed Children from the Remand Homes were admitted in the Certified Schools for their future education, training and rehabilitation. Education upto VII standard and Vocational training were given. There were 16 Certified Schools, of which 4 were meant for girls. The period of study of the children in the Certified Schools varied according to the order of their commitment, but not beyond the age of 18 years in the case of boys and 20 years in the case of girls. During the year, 944 boys and 181 girls were admitted to these Certified Schools. There were 20 Fit Person Institutions. Of these, 4 were run by Government and 16 by voluntary organisations. 825 children were there as at the end of the year.

(c) Probation of Offenders Act.— The Central Probation of Offenders Act was in force throughout the State. One Probation Officer was functioning in each district. During the year, 747 enquiries and 68 supervision cases were received.

(d) Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act and Social and Moral Hygiene.—There were 11 Reception Centres and 7 State Homes to receive women and girls who were in need of care and shelter, both as voluntary cases and those sent by the courts under the S.I.T. Act for training and rehabilitation. The State Home at Bangalore admitted cases exclusively committed under the S.I.T. Act The Reception Centres were short stay homes for women till rehabilitation arrangements were made or transferred to State Homes. During the year, 538 women and 326 girls and 97 children were admitted into these State Homes and Reception Centres as voluntary cases and 278 women, 79 girls and 13 children as committed cases under the SIT Act.

(e) Welfare Services in Prisons.—Four Liaison Officiers were working in the Central Jails at Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum and Gulbarga to render assistance and guidance to discharged prisoners for rehabilitating them. During the year, 1,518 prisoners were interviewed and 194 prisoners were provided with help. The ex-inmates of Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions were provided with financial assistance ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 to purchase tools and equipment in the craft in which they were trained. During the year, 14 discharged prisoners were assisted with financial assistance of Rs. 7,600 to purchase tools and equipments.

(f) Aftercare Programmes.–There was one State Home for men at Hubli and two District Shelters at Belgaum and Mysore for the discharged inmates from Correctional and Non-Correctional Institutions. Training facilities in tailoring and carpentry were provided in the State Home for men at Hubli. During the year, 45 new inmates were admitted to these institutions. There were 144 inmates as at the end of the year. There were two Aftercare Homes for mentally retarded women at Bangalore and Hubli, which had 118 inmates as at the end of the year. There was one Aftercare Home attached to the institution for the mentally handicapped children at Bangalore which is a special Certified School housing the mentally retarded children and there were 15 inmates during the year.

(g) Social Service Complex.—Social Service Complexes were started to provide treatment, shelter and welfare services to the aged, physically and mentally handicapped persons. There were 4 aged, 4 physically handicapped 1 infirm and 47 mentally handicapped persons.

II. Child Welfare.

(a) Integrated Child Development Service Project and Integrated Family Welfare Service Scheme.— Integrated Child Development Service Project was a Government of India Scheme which provided a package of services of immunisation, health, nutrition and non-formal education

to children in the age group of 0-6 years and to expectant and lactating mothers. Each project covered 100 villages in a compact block. There were about 100 Anganwadi workers in each Block and each Anganwadi covered about 100 beneficiaries. There were 17 projects under ICDS and 15 projects under IFWS during the year.

(b) Home for the Destitute and Orphan.— Destitute and orphan children in the age group of 5-12 years were admitted into these homes for their education and rehabilitation. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 76.50 per child per month for maintenance and 90% of the cost of construction of the cottages was provided. During the year, 23 new cottages were sanctioned in addition to 198 existing cottages. The total expenditure was about Rs. 47 lakhs.

(c) Special Nutrition Programme.—Children below 6 years and expectant and nursing mothers whose family income was less than Rs. 250 per month were covered under this scheme. Energy food was being transported from Agro Corn Products for distribution. The total number of beneficiaries during the year was 3.46 lakh persons in 80 towns and 36 tribal blocks.

(d) Balbhavans.—Jawahar Balbhavan at Cubbon park and mini Balbhavans at Rajajinagar, Coles park, Jeevanbeemanagar and Jayanagar - all at Bangalore - were functioning during the year. The Balbhavan conducted summer courses in creative arts, like crafts, painting, electronics, clay modelling, drama and dance. 500 children participated in all these programmes. The Bal Bhavan also conducted nrithyothsava, natakotsava, celebrated children's day, etc. The Balbhavans at Bangalore and Mysore had toy-trains and that at Udupi had a pleasure boat at Malpe.

(e) **Juvenile Service Bureau.**—Juvenile Service Bureaua were functioning at Bangalore, Davanagere, Hubli, Dharwar, Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, K.G.F., and Gulbarga. The Bureaux extended guidance and counselling services to children in slums and schools with psychological

and social problems. Child Guidance Clinics were started in each Juvenile Service Bureau. There were 15 Play Centres at Bangalore, 3 Play Centres at Davangere, 8 Play Centres at Hubli-Dharwar and 4 Play Centres at Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore, Shimoga, K.G.F. and Gulbarga.

(f) **BIDR Project.**—The BIRD Integrated Rural Development scheme was continued to mobilise women in the development process and to integrate social development inputs with that of economic benefits.

III. Women Welfare.

(a) Financial assistance to needy women.—Financial assistance to a maximum extent of Rs. 500 per annum each, was given to needy women for under going vocational training. During the year, 120 women were given assistance to the extent of about Rs. 31,417.

(b) Grihakalyana Scheme (Subsidy Scheme).— This scheme which was sanctioned by the end of the year under report, aimed at promoting income generating activities for women of the weaker sections of society.

(c) Mahila Mandals.— 175 Mahila Mandals were sanctioned grants for equipment and maintenance under the scheme of Grant-in-aid to Home Industries, institutions for self-employment and economic upliftment of needy women.

(d) Financial assistance to promote marriages of institutional inmates.—Rs. 1,000 was given to the couple to meet the expenses of marriage and Rs. 2,000 was kept in fixed deposit in the name of the couple for a period of two years.

(e) Self-employment training programme.— Training in domestic science including baking, interior decoration, handicraft, nutrition nursing, etc., was given to women to help them to take self-employment. A sum of Rs. 1.32 lakhs was sanctioned to 6 voluntary organisations to take up training programmes at Bangalore, Tumkur, Ullal, Bhadravathi, Davanagere and Shorapur. 180 women were trained.

(f) **State Level Committee for women.**—An Inter-departmental Co-ordination Committee for promoting the welfare and development of women was set up for drawing up programmes for women and monitoring their implementation.

(g) Working women's hostel.— The Government of India provided financial assistance to the extent of 75% of the the estimated cost for the construction/expansion of working women's hostels by regisered voluntary organisations. 12½% of the total cost of construction was borne by Government of Karnataka. So far, 10 working women's hostels were completed and 3 buildings were under construction. An adhoc grant of Rs. 10,000 for equipping the new hostels was also given. 9 organisations were given grants so far.

(h) Financial assistance to voluntary Organisations to setup training centres for women in distress.—Under the scheme the Government of India provides 45% of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure for starting training centres for women in distress. So far, 18 voluntary organisations were sanctioned grant of Rs. 7.76 lakhs.

(i) Financial assistance to destitute widows for remarriage.—Financial assistance of Rs. 3,000 was given to the couple, where the bride is a destitute widow in the age group of 18-35 years and who are domiciled in Karnataka for more than 5 years and whose income was less than Rs. 200 per month and whose family income was less than Rs. 400 per month were eligible for assistance.

(j) State Government Scheme for financial assistance.– 50 per cent grants were given to voluntary organisations for implementation of the following schemes :

(1) Public Co-operation and Family Life Education,
(2) Home for the aged and infirm,
(3) Hostels for rescued women and girls,
(4) Working women's hostels.

IV. Education and rehabilitation of physically handicapped.

(a) 8 residential schools were run by the Department for deaf and blind children at Mysore, Gulbarga, Davangere, Hubli and Belgaum. During the year, school for the deaf was started at Bellary and the school at Mysore was bifurcated into two, viz., the school for the deaf and the school for the blind. Schools at Mysore, Hubli, Davangere

and Gulbarga were for the blind and schools at Belgaum, Mysore, Gulbarga and Bellary were for the deaf. There were 436 children in all these institutions as at the end of the year. Financial assistance was also given to voluntary organisations to run schools for the blind, deaf and mentally retarded children and also to speach and hearing centres. Voluntary organisations running hostels for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped were also given financial assistance. "Karunagruha" run by the Janapada Seva Trust at Melkote for the orthopaedically handicapped children was recognised as "Fit Persons Institution" under the Children Act.

(b) Financial assistance to purchase hearing aids, tricycles, artificial limbs, calipers, etc., was given to the needy physically handicapped, depending on their family income. During the year, 420 physically handicapped persons were given financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3.34 lakhs.

(c) Physically/mentally handicapped students were given scholarships. During the year, 5,055 students were sanctioned scholarships amounting to Rs. 14.79 lakhs.

(d) Disabled persons and mentally retarded persons whose family income was less than Rs. 3,600 p.a. were eligible for maintenance allowance. During the year, 57,000 persons were sanctioned maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 273.60 lakhs.

(e) Loan facilities were extended to disabled enterpreneurs to start small scale industries or cottage industries. Loan facilities upto Rs. 25,000 in each case was provided through Karnataka State Financial Corporation. 15 disabled entrepreneurs were given a loan amount of Rs. 2.51 lakhs during the year.

(f) During the year, three Transit Homes were at Gulbarga, Belgaum and Bangalore to privide boarding and lodging and medical expenses to disabled persons.

(g) Two hostels were started for the disabled working men and women.

(h) The Braille Press at Mysore continued to work reading material in braille

(i) The year 1981 was observed as the International Year for the disabled persons. A State level committee was formed which chalked out programmes for the welfare of the handicapped and implemented these programmes. Transit Homes, Hostels for the disabled employees, assistance to disabled enterpreneurs were some of the schemes implemented during the year.

15.6. Backward Classes and Minorities.

15.6.01. The Department of Backward Classes and Minorities was responsible for ameliorating the conditions of the backward classes and minorities by providing facilities for their educational and economic betterment.

15.6.02. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Director assisted by Joint Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. Shri A. R. M. Iqbal Ahmed held the post of Director during the year. The staff strength of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	32	29	28	1	5	..
Group B	1	1	1	..	..	..
Group C	717	514	438	76	85	4
Group D	1,477	1,269	812	457	327	28
Total :	2,227	1,813	1,279	534	417	32

15.6.03. As against the budget provision of Rs. 1181.17 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 968.85 lakhs was incurred during the year.

15.6.04. The major activities and achievements of the Department during the year under report were the following :

(a) Hostel Programmes.—All the 59 post-matric hostels, (39 for boys and 20 for girls) and 238 pre-matric hostels (222 for boys and 16 for girls) continued to function.

12 pre-matric hostels and 6 post-matric hostels were started during the year. Besides, 60 pre-matric Government hostels and 310 pre-matric grant-in-aid hostels transferred from the Social Welfare Department were maintained by the Department. In these hostels, 75 per cent of the seats were earmarked for Backward Class students and 25 per cent for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe students. The strength in the existing hostels were increased. Award of cash incentives to the inmates of hostels who secure first class in the public examinations were given during the year. An amount of Rs. 16.70 lakhs was spent for construction of 15 hostel buildings and an amount of Rs. 1.90 lakhs was spent for construction of general hostel buildings.

(b) Orphanages.—The administration of 167 orphanages was vested with the Department. An amount of Rs. 50.77 lakhs was spent on these orphanages.

(c) Ashram Schools.—There were 53 Ashram Schools in the State (47 for Nomadic Tribes and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 6 for Denotified Tribes). A sum of Rs. 10.90 lakhs was utilised for these Ashram Schools.

(d) Reimbursement of loss of fee income to educational institutions/Universities/Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board.—The amount spent for the implementation of this scheme during the year was Rs. 301.23 lakhs.

(e) Scholarships.—This scheme covered the students studying in pre and post-matric classes. An amount of Rs. 212.91 lakhs was spent for awarding scholarships to 1,50,085 pre-matric and 29,776 post-matric Backward Class/Tribes students.

(f) Stipends.—Stipends to trainees undergoing training in typewriting and stenography were paid and the amount spent was Rs. 2.00 lakhs, Rs. 13.00 lakhs was spent for giving stipends to trainees in ITI/ITC. A sum of Rs. 3.56 lakhs was utilised for starting of 3 Tailoring Training Centres and to maintain 6 Centres started during the previous years. About 180 trainees were benefited under this scheme. 100 trainees belonging to Denotified Tribes were benefitted and the amount spent was Rs. 1.52 lakhs.

(g) Women Welfare Centres.—There were 46 Women Welfare Centres (29 for Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and 17 for Denotified Tribes). An amount of Rs. 12.39 lakhs was utilised for the maintenance of these Centres.

(h) Assistance to individual farmers for enrolment as members in Primary Co-operative Societies/PLD Banks.— A sum of Rs. 0.47 lakh was released and 2,038 farmers were benefited during the year.

(i) Establishment of Book Banks in colleges for the benefit of Backward Tribe students.—15 Book Banks were established during the year utilising an amount of Rs. 1.25 lakhs.

(j) Sanction of Study tour charges to Backward Tribe Students.—During the year an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh was spent for this purpose and 23 students were benefitted.

(k) Karnataka Backward Classes and Minorities Development Corporation.—This was set up with a view to implement schemes for economic betterment of Backward Classes. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs was released as share capital of the Corporation during the year.

(l) Backward Classes Committee of Legislators.— A Backward Classes Committee of Legislators was constituted for purposes of identifying and recommending to Government, the communities, castes and tribes which have been left out for inclusion in the list of Backward Classes.

(m) Aid to agriculturists belonging to Nomadic Tribes.— 458 families were supplied with agricultural implements, manure, seeds, etc., and a sum of Rs. 2.29 lakhs was utilised for this purpose.

(n) Supply of bullocks to Denotified Tribes.— An amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs was released during the year benefiting 41 families.

(o) Subsidy for construction of houses to DT and NT.— A sum of Rs. 700 per family was given as subsidy. During the year Rs. 4.50 lakhs was released benefiting 654 families.

(p) Guidance Bureau-Cum-Employment Enforcement Cell.— This Cell, established in 1980-81 continued to function.

(q) Reservation in educational institutions and services Reservation to the extent of 50% of the available seats in educational institutions and 48% of the job vacancies were required to be given to the Backward classes.

15.7. Employees' State Insurance.

15.7.01. The main objective of the Department was to provide medical facilities including specialist services, ambulance facilities and free supply of artificial appliances to the insured persons and their family under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. All the employees/workers drawing wages upto a maximum of Rs. 1000 per month were covered during the year.

15.7.02. The Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by Assistant Director, Gazetted Assistant, Lay Secretary, Administrative Medical Officers and Insurance Medical Officers. All posts in this Department were manned by personnel drawn from the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services. Dr V. Narayanaswamy held the post of Director during the year.

15.7.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan	454.42	467.65
2. Plan	49.60	49.60
Total	504.02	517.25

15.7.04. During the year, 115 ESI dispensaries, including two Ayurvedic dispensaries, provided out-patient treatment. 4 ESI hospitals, one each at Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore and Dandeli, 32 Beds ESI Annexes at SDS Sanatorium Bangalore, provided inpatient treatment to insured persons and their families. Besides, ESI beds were provided in Government hospitals. In addition, 17 specialist centres

with 16 full-time and 77 part-time specialists and 17 part-time medical referees were also provided. Employees drawing wages upto Rs. 1,000 p.m. were covered under this scheme. As at the end of the year, the scheme covered 3.28 lakh insured persons/ family units with 13.12 lakh beneficiaries.

15.7.05. The major achievements during the year were the following :

(a) A 100 beded ESI hospital started functioning at Mysore,

(b) 30 additional beds were sanctioned in Belgaum area.

(c) ESI dispensaries were commissioned at Mysore and Mandya,

(d) Construction of a 300 beded hospital at Indira-nagar was under progress.

(e) Sixty beded portion of the 100 beded ESI hospital at Mangalore was functioning.

15.7.06. The ESI hospital, Rajajinagar, continued to provide specialist medical services to the insured persons and their families. Facilities at this hospital were improved. Equipments for intensive care unit and instruments for ophthalmic departments wer purchased. The performance of Family Welfare Programmes under ESI Scheme had been satisfactory during the year.

15.7.07. As at the end of December, 1981, 104.93 lakh out-patient and 0.32 lakh in-patients were treated in ESI hospitals. 5,283 spectacles, 4 artificial limbs and 11 hearing aids were supplied.

CHAPTER 16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PLANNING SECRETARIAT

16.1. Bureau of Economics and Statistics

16.1.01. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics was responsible for systematic collection of statistical data relating to diverse socio-economic activities of the State and scientific analysis, correct interpretation and presentation. The Bureau co-ordinated the statistical activities of various departments of the State Government and rendered them advice on all economic and statistical matters. The Bureau also maintained liaison with Statistical Organisations of other States and Central Government.

16.1.02. The Bureau was responsible for the enforcement of the "Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969" and the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953".

16.1.03. The Bureu was headed by a Director who was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and other supporting staff. A District Statistical Office was functioning in each district and that office was headed by a District Statistical Officer assisted by technical and non-technical staff. At the taluka level, there was a Junior Statistical Assistant in each taluka office and a Progress Assistant in each Community Development Block. From 1st June 1981, the post of District Statistical Officer was upgraded from Group B to Group A (Junior). The Director of the Bureau functioned as the State Agricultural Census Commissioner, Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths under the "Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969" and also as Officer on Special Duty and Statistics Authority for the State under the "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953." Sri R. G. Bhat, who was working as incharge Director was promoted to officiate as Director of the Bureau during

the year (on 1st August, 1981). The staff-position of the Department as at the end of the year was as follows :

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Persons in position*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Group A	39	33	32	1	3	..
Group B	26	24	21	3	3	1
Group C	1,041	696	596	100	69	7
Group D	77	69	69	..	19	1
Total :	1,183	822	718	104	94	9

During the year, two Joint Directors were promoted to the Cadre of Director, five Deputy Directors to Joint Directors, and two First Division Clerks to Superintendents.

16.1.04. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department during the year were:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Programme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*
1	2	3
1. Non-Plan	80.00	71.27
2. State Plan Schemes	0.34	..
3. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	11.92	13.43
4. Central Sector Schemes	7.74	28.03
Total	100.00	112.73

16.1.05. One of the activities of the Bureau was bringing out and issue of publications. During the year under report, the following publications were issued.

Sl. No.	Name of the publication	Printed/ Mimeographed
1	2	3
	(a) General Publications :	
1.	Karnataka at a Glance, 1980-81 ..	Printed
2.	Monthly Economic News letters—Feb, 1981 to January, 1982 ..	Mimeographed
3.	Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics—June, 1981, Sept. 1981 and March, 1982 ..	do
	(b) Regular Reports :	
1.	Annual Administration Report of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, 1980-81 ..	do
2.	An Economic-*cum*-Functional Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget, 1981-82	do
3.	Agricultural Census, 1976-77 ..	Printed
4.	Economic Census, 1980 (Provisional Results)	Typed
5.	Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka, 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (4 reports were drafted) ..	Printed
6.	Report on Rainfall in Karnataka for the year 1979, Part I ..	do
	(c) Adhoc or Occasional Publications Papers:	
1.	Report on Area, Production, Productivity and Marketing of Coconut in Karnataka, 1965-66 to 1978-79 ..	Mimeographed
2.	Pepper in Karnataka—an analytical study ..	do
3.	Cluster Analysis of Rainfall Statistics of Karnataka ..	do
4.	Case Study on Impact of Land Reforms on Agricultural Production and Productivity in Karnataka ..	do
	(d) District level publications	
1.	District at a Glance, 1980-81 (for all the 19 districts) ..	Printed
2.	District Economic Review, 1980-81 (16 Districts) ..	Mimeographed

16.2. Government Computer Centre

16.2.01. The Government Computer Centre rendered data processing service to various departments of Government and other organisations in the State.

16.2.02. The Director was the Head of the Computer Centre and was assisted by System Manager, System Analyst, Operations Manager, Programmers, Console Operators, Input Assistants and other staff. Rear Admiral B. R. Vasanth held the post of the Director during the year under report. The staff-position of the Department at the end of the year was as follows:

(*No.*)

Category	*Sanctioned strength*	*Filled*	*Male*	*Female*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group A	6	1	1	..	..	..
Group B	18	12	7	5	..	..
Group C	84	75	55	20	14	..
Group D	9	8	8	..	2	2
Total:	117	96	71	25	16	2

16.2.03. The budget allotment and expenditure of the Department as at the end of the year were as follows:

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure (Provisional)*
1	2	3
1. Non-plan	23.93	24.36
2. Plan	10.00	10.00
Total	33.93	34.36

16.2.04. The following were the important jobs undertaken by the Computer Centre during the year under report.

1. Processing of results of examinations conducted by the Secondary Education Examination Board, Pre-University Education Board and a part of the work relating to examinations of the Bangalore University.

2. Preparation of expenditure statements from data received from the treasuries.

3. Preparation of merit lists for recruitment undertaken by the Public Service Commission and other Recruitment Committees.

4. Tabulation work of statistical surveys conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, National Sample Survey Organisation and other bodies.

5. Preparation of pay roll for Secretariat and Police Department.

6. Processing of applications for scholarships to SC and ST students (both matric and post-matric) of Social Welfare Department.

7. Data processing work relating to informal rationing of the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies.

8. Data processing on procurement and distribution of drugs of the Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Department.

9. Data processing of Land Survey of the Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records.

CHAPTER 17

DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

17.1. Town Planning

17.1.01. The functions of the Department were the preparation of development plans, traffic and transportation plans, beautification schemes, environmental planning and rendering technical assistance to the development agencies. The Department was responsible for administering the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act.

17.1.02. The Director was the head of the Department who was assisted, at the headquarters, by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, Five Assistant Directors, one Headquarters Assistant and other supporting staff. At the Regional and District level, the Director was assisted by a Joint Director, 5 Deputy Directors and 24 Assistant Directors. Besides, there were Deputy Directors incharge of Traffic and Transportation, formulation of Integrated Development Plans, Statistics and environmental planning and co-ordination matters. Dr. R. M. Malavaiah was the Director of Town Planning during the year.

17.1.03. The staff-position at the end of the year was as follows:

(No.)

Category	*Sanctioned*	*Filled*	*SC*	*ST*
1	2	3	4	5
Group A	14	8	..	..
Group B	133	38	2	..
Group C	474	304	27	3
Group D	130	89	20	6
Total :	751	439	49	9

Additional staff sanctioned during the year was Group A-3, Group B-10, Group C-112 and Group D-34.

Three Group C officials were promoted and 2 Group A, 5 Group B, 57 Group C and 5 Group D officials were transferred during the year.

15 inservice personnel were trained during the year.

17.1.04. The budget allotment, expenditure and revenue of the Department were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	*Budget allotment*	*Expenditure*	*Revenue*
1	2	3	4
Non-Plan	55.14	49.62	..
Plan	20.00	11.14	..
Total	75.14	60.76	0.13

17.1.05. The major items of work completed during the year were:

(i) The outline development plans for Hassan, Udupi—Malpe, Kolar, Karwar, Gadag—Betgeri and Kolar Gold Fields were forwarded for approval. The outline development plans for Vijayanagar Steel Plant Area, Bijapur and Chitradurga were under modification. The outline development plans for Bidar, Bagalkot, Chikmagalur, Madikeri, Mandya, Raichur and Tumkur were under preparation,

(ii) The Comprehensive Development Plan for Mysore and Shimoga—Bhadravathi were approved by Government and those of Hubli—Dharwad and Mangalore were completed and forwarded to Government,

(iii) Collection of data for the preparation of Regional Development Plans continued during the year.

(iv) 44 towns/Villages/growth centres were surveyed and base maps for 50 towns/villages were prepared;

(v) 31 development plans for the growth centres were prepared. Besides, development plans for 19 other towns/villages, covering 5,043 hectares, were prepared,

(vi) Integrated Development plans for the towns of Kushalanagar, Sagar, Shahapur, Holenarasipur, Humnabad, Ranebennur and Jamkhandi were prepared. An amount

of Rs. 94.10 lakhs was released to the local bodies to take up the connected works,

(vii) Physical survey of cross sectional details of 72 roads in Bangalore City was conducted. A number of study tables relating to Bangalore Transport Service and Socio-economic surveys was prepared. The traffic improvement schemes for 5 road intersections were prepared. 49 maps relating to the circulation pattern of Bangalore City and draft reports pertaining to comprehensive traffic and transportation studies, circulation pattern, suburban surface, electrified rail system, future growth pattern, etc., were prepared.

(viii) In order to workout proposals for the re-development of Central Business district areas of Bangalore City, data on existing land use, structural condition of buildings, circulation pattern, etc., were collected,

(ix) The Department continued to provide technical assistance to development agencies, such as, local authorities, Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Agricultural Produce Market Committees, City Improvement Boards, Karnataka Housing Board, etc. The Department prepared 135 layout plans covering, 1,142 hectares to serve about 1,81,270 persons.

(x) The Department assisted 24 Planning Authorities constituted under the Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act, 1961, in the preparation and enforcement of development plans.

(xi) Under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976, the Department assisted the State Level and District Level Urban Land Committees. The master plans for five urban agglomeration areas were under preparation.

(xii) In the matter of environmental planning and co-ordination, the Department assisted the State Environmental Committee and other sub-committees in studying and assessing the problems of environment in the Sate.